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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday.—SNOW.
Stock Market—Dull and soft.
Wheat, 96⅛; corn, 29⅛; cotton, 7¼.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to establish a State Highway Commission. The Assembly passed bills to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague; to fix the compensation of election officers, and the Westchester Jury Commissioner bill. Hearings were given on the bill to regulate telephone charges and the bill to amend the act regulating navigation corporations.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—The greater part of the Senate's time yesterday was taken up in discussion of the conference report on the immigration bill and the immigration bill. Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution protesting against recognition of the single gold standard. The House passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and adopted resolutions providing for the count of the Electoral vote Feb. 10. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections indicated its intention to treat the Du Pont case as res adjudicata. Col. C. L. Gillespie reported in favor of widening and deepening the channel below the Narrows. The Senate Committee on Finance favorably reported the bill to permit the bottling of spirits in bond.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande, Duchess of Montpensier, died in Madrid yesterday. The police of New Castle, Spain, were defied by strikers yesterday, and the military had to be called out to suppress the riot. The Prince of Chimay has secured a divorce from his wife, who eloped last Fall with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy fiddler. Ambassador Bayard was able to attend to business at the legation in London yesterday. The university in Rome was closed last night owing to the riotous conduct of the students. Baron de Soubeyran, a French scientist, died in Paris yesterday.—Page 7.

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The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Louis F. Payn to be State Superintendent of Insurance.

The Six Companies, the powerful Chinese organization, went out of existence in San Francisco on the Chinese New Year.

No trace has been found of John Murphy or Whitehead, who escaped from the lunatic asylum at Amityville, L. I., Sunday night.

The Michigan Supreme Court yesterday refused to take part in the attempt to oust Gov. Pingree from the office of Mayor of Detroit.

The State Capitol of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, was burned to the ground yesterday. Many legislators and others escaped narrowly with their lives, but so far as known, nobody was killed.

It was reported at Washington yesterday that Republicans and Silver Democrats in the Senate had formed a combination to hang up nominations and leave vacancies to be filled by Republicans after March 4.

It was understood at Washington yesterday that Mr. Gage would be unfettered in his management of the Treasury Department, and that President McKinley would support his Secretary's views on the currency. Gary and McComas of Maryland and Warner of Missouri were suggested to Major McKinley yesterday as suitable representatives of the South in the Cabinet.

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It was reported yesterday that Gov. Bradley of Kentucky had decided to appoint Major A. T. Wood United States Senator to succeed Blackburn.

Miss Emma Hendrick, eighteen years old, was attacked in a New Rochelle street last evening, robbed of money in her pocketbook, and thrown violently against a stone wall.

The fortieth annual charity ball was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It was a brilliant affair, probably the most successful of its kind. The grand march, which is one of the things preserved by the charity balls, was a feature of the evening.

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The sale of the art collection of William Libbey was finished last night. About $7,000 was realized, and the bidding was not very brisk.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles delivered an address on Cuba last night in Historical Hall, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

John E. Redmond and W. Bourke Cockran were the speakers at the Irish amnesty meeting last night in the Grand Central Palace. A large audience heard them.

The Assembly Cities Committee yesterday amended the New York booth bills, so as to permit the use of booths by occupants of property within two blocks of markets.

Commissioner Waring made an address last night before the Men's League of the Church in the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

A freight elevator in the new building of the New York Life Insurance Company fell from the seventh floor to the cellar yesterday afternoon. Six men went down with the elevator, but none of them was seriously hurt.

School Commissioner Andrews said Mayor Strong had been misinformed about his actions in the Board of Education; that he had not antagonized Roman Catholics, and that he should defend his rights. He said nothing further about the Mayor's request for his resignation.

Reports at the annual meeting of the George Junior Republic Association show that the boys and girls of the little republic, at Freeville, N. Y., have made commendable progress during the past year, in the face of many hardships. There are many applications for membership.

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The orthodoxy of the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, recently nominated to the Presidency of the Union Theological Seminary, was questioned at a recent meeting of the Presbytery in this city.

A call made yesterday on the members of the syndicate which guaranteed the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad for pro rata portions of their stock, is generally believed to mean that a sale of stock to a European syndicate has been effected.

The Venezuela treaty was signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Señor José Andrade in Secretary of State Olney's office yesterday afternoon. By this act a controversy has been amicably settled which has lasted nearly a century, and diplomatic relations are resumed between Great Britain and Venezuela.

The American barkentine Herbert Fuller arrived yesterday. Former Chief Mate Bram, convicted of the murder of Capt. Nash, wife, and a second mate of the vessel, on a former voyage, appealed the case on the ground that the construction of the ship confuted certain testimony against him. This point can now be determined.

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The Order of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick attended the performance of "Shamus O'Brien" in a body last night.

The Alumni Association of Cheshire Academy held its annual reunion and dinner last night at the Waldorf. Herbert E. Turner, in an address on "Education and Politics," said the large vote cast at the late election in favor of dishonest methods proves there is something wrong with the educational system.

The Order of Founders and Patriots of America held its first annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan, and it was attended by a large number of prominent men. It was marked by the presentation of trees from Jamestown and Plymouth and flags from the New Jersey Society. A distinct Dutch flavor was given to the banquet by the menu.

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The third of the series of "small and early" dances at the Fencers' Club was well attended.

The Wall Street brokerage firm of Samuel D. Davis & Co. decided to go into voluntary liquidation.

The Mayor yesterday suspended the pawnbroker's license of L. Rosenberg, doing business at 1,553 Second Avenue.

The fifth fortnightly dance was held at Sherry's, and was very largely attended. The next, on Feb. 16, will be the last of the series.

Jean Lucien Bayle, formerly chef for J. Townsend Burden, has brought suit for the reward offered for the recovery of the jewels stolen last Winter.

Frank Butler, the Australian murderer, was arrested on the Swanhilda when she arrived at San Francisco yesterday. He is accused of many murders in Australia, where the claim is made that he can be convicted of at least five.

Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company said the suits as to assessments in Ohio and Indiana, just decided in the United States Supreme Court, were brought merely to test the State laws, and did not involve much money.

Florist Small will have charge of the decorations for the Bradley Martin ball at the Waldorf, and the small and large ballrooms will be decorated lavishly with flowers, plants, and rare tapestry. Mrs. Bradley Martin has molded the whole scheme to meet her ideas.

The order against beggars was put in force yesterday, and several persons found soliciting alms were sent to the Workhouse. Chief Conlin issued orders to commanding officers warning them that they would be held strictly accountable for failure to enforce the new regulation.

At yesterday's session of the Board of Aldermen a communication was received from the Building Assembly of the Knights of Labor suggesting that the Metropolitan Traction Company be compelled to buy the southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Broadway for a power house.

A stiff northeasterly wind, and a storm of damp, clinging snow made it very disagreeable for all who had to be out of doors. Only about two inches fell, and this caused very little interference with travel. It was enough, however, to raise the fears of the Street Cleaning Department, which had just announced the removal of the last traces of last week's storm, and to awaken the hopes of the lovers of sleighing.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 2.
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FIRE IN A MICHIGAN MINE.

Five Miners Cut Off from Escape in the Depths Below.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Feb. 2.—The North Tamarack mine is on fire, with five miners and trammers cut off from escape. The fire was discovered this morning in a plat at the ninth level of No. 3 shaft, the flames breaking out suddenly.

Heroic efforts are being made to prevent the fire spreading from the burning plant into No. 3 shaft, Tamarack, but the firemen are working under terrible disadvantages, nearly a mile underground.

It is scarcely possible that the five imprisoned miners can survive the terrible heat to which they are exposed, though fresh air is being constantly pumped to them.

PINGREE GAINS A POINT.

A Writ of Mandamus Refused by the Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2.—The Supreme Court this morning refused to issue the mandamus applied for by Attorney Frederick A. Baker, last night, directing the Common Council of Detroit to declare the office of Mayor vacant and order a special election to fill the vacancy.

The court held that there is plenty of time before the next election to let the case go through the proper channel—the Wayne Circuit Court.

The contention was that Mayor Pingree, by his assumption of the office of Governor of Michigan had vacated the office of Mayor of Detroit.

WHITEHEAD'S DISAPPEARANCE.

He Escaped Sunday Night from the Amityville Insane Asylum.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 2.—Little has been learned respecting the escape of John Murphy or Whitehead from the asylum at this place. Whitehead is one of the alleged Irish dynamiters recently released from a British prison because he had become insane.

So far as can be learned, no trace of the missing man has been obtained. It is said here he had some money when he escaped on Sunday, and also that he had none. He went away Sunday evening about 8:45.

He was in charge of Keeper Deely. He had been taken to the reception room to say good-by to a patient who was leaving, with whom he had been on good terms. The keeper's attention was distracted for a moment, and Murphy is supposed to have slipped out the door and away. The pursuit began within ten minutes, but no trace of him was found. As all railroad stations near-by were closely watched, it is supposed Murphy walked all night and caught an early train Monday morning, or that he is with somebody some distance from the asylum.

PROPOSED CUBAN REFORMS.

Premier Canovas Says They Are Approved—The Marquis de Apeztégula.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, after conferring with Marquis de Apeztegula, the leader of the Cuban Conservatives, to-day announced that the latter favored the reforms which it is proposed to inaugurate in Cuba, and expected that they would prove satisfactory to the Cubans.

The Prime Minister added that he could not say who would supervise the execution of the reforms, but whoever suppressed the rebellion would probably be the most suitable man for this task. He further said that he did not know whether it would be the present Cabinet's lot to effect the reforms or whether he himself would remain in power after the war had been concluded.

Cuban Prisoners Escaped.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 2.—It is rumored in the city that four Cubans landed on the beach last night from a small boat. They are said to have escaped from prison in Havana, where they were sentenced to life imprisonment in Africa for political crimes.

Benjamin Guerra arrived on the Olivette to-night. The Cubans have made grand preparations to receive him. The Cuban Band met him on the arrival of the steamer and escorted him to the Club Cubano.

Favors to American Fishing Vessels.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 2.—H. L. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was advised to-day that two American fishing vessels were driven into Shelburne, N. S., and another into Liverpool, N. S., without their anchors. Although under the treaty these vessels are not allowed to purchase new anchors in port, Mr. Davies has waived this point and permitted them to do so. The parties concerned express themselves much pleased by the kindness shown them by the Minister of Marine.

MR. GAGE TO BE UNFETTERED

Will Be Permitted to Conduct the Affairs of the Treasury Without Any Interference.

M'KINLEY WILL SUPPORT HIM.

An Intimation from Canton that the South Will Not Be Represented in the Cabinet—Three Candidates' Claims Presented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Republicans continue to discuss the appointment of Lyman J. Gage to be Secretary of the Treasury, and various theories are suggested to account for this selection. The impression prevails that Mr. Gage will go into the Cabinet absolutely unfettered, and in the conduct of the Treasury Department will be permitted to formulate his own policy.

It is believed here that his views on finance differ materially from those held by the President-elect and many of the Republican leaders. It is understood that Major McKinley does not regret this circumstance. He believes the currency question has been dealt with too much already by politicians, and is anxious to surrender the control of the Treasury to a financier of wide experience. He will support any recommendations which Mr. Gage may make looking to currency reform, but will not attempt, either directly or indirectly, to influence the action taken by his Secretary of the Treasury. If this programme is followed, Mr. Gage will enjoy an independence in his new position which has not been granted to his predecessors in office.

Among the political gossip at the Capitol to-day was the report, which comes from sources entirely trustworthy, that ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati will be appointed First Assistant Secretary of State under the McKinley Administration.

Mr. Storer is possessed of large wealth, and has had a creditable experience in public life. He served during his Congressional term on the Foreign Affairs and Commerce Committees. He was an active member of both committees. He has been a close student of foreign affairs, and it is this knowledge, together with his excellent relations with Mr. McKinley, which are understood to have resulted in his selection.

SOUTHERN "BOOMS" AT CANTON.

Gary, McComas, and Warner Suggested for Cabinet Places.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Two Maryland "booms" for Cabinet appointments met here to-day, and Senator Wellington, who did not come nearer Canton than Cleveland, is credited with having quietly assisted in causing one of them to drop quickly from public view.

The withdrawal of Judge Goff from the list of Cabinet possibilities caused the friends of James A. Gary of Baltimore to think that there was an opportunity for a Maryland representative in the Cabinet, and as Gary was indorsed by influential politicians in all but two of the Southern States, a strong showing was and has again been made in his behalf. Judge Lewis McComas, a former member of Congress from Hagerstown, now a Judge in the District of Columbia, has been suggested by many of his friends as an available man for appointment to the Cabinet. It is understood that the Republican organization in the State, which is controlled by Senator Wellington, is not friendly to him. This is regarded as fatal to McComas's chances.

A Missouri delegation, which came to Canton this afternoon to ask Major McKinley to appoint Major William Warner of Kansas City to the Cabinet made a strong argument in his behalf. It is the third delegation which has visited Canton to suggest the appointment of Major Warner. It was argued that his selection for the Cabinet would harmonize the party, close the old Filley-Kerens feud, and bring the State of Missouri into the Republican column four years hence.

It is the general belief here that Major McKinley may decide at the last moment to complete his Cabinet without having a member from the South in it.

Among Major McKinley's callers were C. W. Van der Hoogt of Baltimore, Secretary of the State Bureau of Immigration, and a possible candidate for the position of Commissioner of Immigration; M. J. Stanley of Bowling Green, Ohio, candidate for the position of Captain of the Watch in the Treasury Department; William Fee of Warren, Ohio, who wants to be Consul at Nuremberg; J. G. Gibbs of Norwalk, Ohio, candidate for Public Printer, and Arthur E. Meyer of Elizabeth, N. J.

Senator-elect W. E. Mason asked Major McKinley to appoint H. C. Payne of Wisconsin Postmaster General.

PLANS OF CABINET OFFICERS.

Secretary Carlisle Coming to This City to Practice Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Regarding the report that he would go to New York to practice law when his term expired, Attorney General Harmon said to-day it was absolutely without foundation. It is his purpose, as soon as he is relieved by the incoming Administration, to return to Cincinnati and resume his former relations with his old law firm.

The report that Secretary Carlisle will return to Kentucky after he goes out of office and devote his attention to the work of rehabilitating the Democratic Party in the Blue Grass State, is not true. Mr. Carlisle has made his arrangements to go to New York soon after March 4, and will engage in the practice of law in that city. He has already secured one client, who will pay him an annual retainer of $25,000.

President and Cabinet at Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon entertained the President and Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet at dinner this evening. The guests were: The President and Mrs. Cleveland, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Francis, and the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton.

Consecrated Bishop of Duluth.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Rev. Dr. James Dow Horrison, rector of St. John's Church, Ogdensburg, was consecrated to-day Bishop of the Episcopal Missionary Diocese of Duluth. The ceremony took place in All Saints' Cathedral.

NAGLEE BRANDY COMING EAST.

On Its Way to Europe to be Sold to the Highest Bidder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—One-half of the Gen. Naglee brandy has been shipped east, en route to Europe. This brandy belonged to the estate of Gen. Naglee, who made part of it in 1869, and was the property of his daughter, Mrs. Robbins of San José.

The shipment consisted of seven carloads. There were 970 packages, averaging forty gallons. It is probably the most valuable shipment of brandy ever made from California. Recently the Government gave permission to withdraw it from the original packages of 2,000 gallons each, in which form it could not be sold, and put it up in thirty, forty, and forty-five gallon packages, replacing the original stamps as attesting the age.

The owner of the brandy will get from the Government a rebate of about $30,000 on taxes paid.

JUDGE MILLER'S WIDOW NEEDY

Favorable Report Ordered on a Bill to Pay Her Seven Thousand Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House Committee on Claims has recommended for passage a bill to pay the widow of the late Justice Miller of the Supreme Court a sum equal to the balance of his salary for the year in which he died. The amount of the appropriation is about $7,000.

The committee states, in the report accompanying the bill, that Mrs. Miller was left at the death of her husband in straitened circumstances. Justice Miller was obliged to rely upon his salary for the support of himself and family, and this resource was entirely exhausted by the demands made upon it.

The property left by him consisted of an unpretentious house on Massachusetts Avenue, which is mortgaged for $10,000, or almost its market value. Mrs. Miller is compelled to rent the house in order to realize money for her support.

THE REED-BOUTELLE FIGHT.

Excitement Caused by the Incident in the Gridiron Club.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day of the Reed-Boutelle incident at the Gridiron Club created a great commotion, as the members had tried hard to prevent it from becoming public property. To-day they even asserted that the incident was arranged in advance by the statesmen, and that Boutelle's mad rage at Reed was all assumed. But few are found who believe this explanation.

The incident did take place substantially as narrated, and the scene resulted in still further widening the breach between Speaker Reed and the Chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs. The language employed by Boutelle was scorching and bitter, and everybody who knows him knows he was not joking.

The publication of the story is particularly annoying to the Gridiron Club, which has come to regard itself as a very sacred institution, an organization that must be treated with profound respect.

END OF THE SIX COMPANIES.

The Great Chinese Organization Goes Out of Existence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—With the Chinese New Year, the Six Companies, the most powerful, richest, and most far-reaching Chinese organization in America, goes out of existence. For a year and a half, ever since the four provincial organizations Ning Yung, Kong Chow, Hop Wo, and Shu Hing, composing the Ze Yup federation, withdrew their active support and formed the Four Companies organization, the Six Companies has been practically in liquidation.

For years it was the banker, counselor, and diplomatic agent of every Chinese in America while he lived, the administrator of his estate, guardian of his ashes, protector of his relatives, and almoner of his alms after his death. Its sources of revenue were varied, and the sums of money it handled were astonishing, while some of its methods of obtaining money and some of the uses to which it was put, perhaps, would not bear inspection.

It was the arbiter of differences and quarrels, business and personal, between the Chinese throughout the country and the agency through which the police, and even the State Department, dealt with that people.

NOMINATIONS HELD UP.

A Reported Combination to Leave Official Openings for Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Unless the Senate shall display considerable activity during the closing days of the session, a large number of Presidential appointments will fail for lack of confirmation, and the vacancies thus created will be filled with Republicans after March 4.

There is a suspicion that a combination has been formed between the Republicans and some of the silver Democrats looking to the defeat of these appointments. The Republicans control the committees of the Senate, to which all nominations are referred, and are, therefore, responsible for the delay in reporting the nominations back to the Senate. There are more than 100 nominations of Postmasters awaiting action by the Committee on Post Offices, and there have not been more than two meetings of that committee during this session.

The silver Senators have announced that they will oppose the confirmation of Henry E. Davis, who yesterday was nominated for United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. Mr. Davis was born in this city, and always has lived here. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the District, and his appointment is cordially approved by the people of Washington of all political parties. There is not the slightest criticism of the appointment from a personal standpoint, but the confirmation is opposed solely on the ground that Mr. Davis is a soundmoney Democrat, who declined to support Bryan in the late campaign.

Real Estate Dealings in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Statistics furnished by the Secretary of State show that during the last year 31,465 deeds, transferring 459,723 acres of land, valued at $46,211,647.48, were recorded in Ohio. The land ranged in price from $77.43 per acre, in Lake County, to $7.82 in Hocking County. There were recorded 28,065 mortgages on agricultural lands, securing property valued at $27,418,855.48. There were canceled 21,206 mortgages on agricultural lands, releasing property valued at $24,589,351.32, which shows that there were 10,170 more mortgages filed than there were mortgages canceled.

CAPITOL BUILDING BURNED

The State House of Pennsylvania Destroyed by Flames in a Short Time.

NOBODY KNOWN TO BE KILLED.

But a Number of Legislators and Other Occupants Had Narrow Escapes from the Burning Structure.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—A fire which started in the rooms of Lieut. Gov. Lyon shortly after noon swept through the ancient Capitol of Pennsylvania, and, within and hour and a half after the breaking out of the flames, the structure was in ruins.

The Senate and House were about to reconvene for their afternoon session when the fire burst through the walls, and the lawmakers were driven for their lives to the open air. As far as known no one was killed, but a number of people were in the building trying to save furniture and other effects when the dome fell in, and it is possible that some one may be buried under the ruins. Quite a number of people were cut and bruised, or half smothered by smoke. It is not known that any one was seriously hurt. The most valuable of the State and legislative records which were in the building were saved, but the records and statistics of the Department of Public Instruction, which included much valuable information bearing upon the public schools of the State, were destroyed. The Legislature will find a temporary home to-morrow, the Senate in the rooms of the Supreme Court, and the House in the United States District Court, in the Post Office Building, and the Legislature will at once take steps to have the Capitol rebuilt.

The total loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars, on which there is an insurance of but $200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Beginning of the Fire.

During the morning session of the Senate, smoke was smelled, but could not be traced, and but little heed was given to it. Shortly before 1 o'clock, as the President of the Senate was rapping that body to order, a puff of smoke made its way into the Chamber. Some little excitement followed, but as the Capitol has frequently been visited by slight fires since its erection, and as the building's employes have never had any trouble in putting them out, it was thought that the smoke could be traced to its source and the fire extinguished with a bucket or two of water. Chief Clerk Smiley improvised a hasty bucket brigade, made up of Senate attachés and Senators. This amateur fire force traced the fire to the magnificent apartments of Lieut. Gov. Lyon, on the floor above the Senate Chamber. An axe speedily shivered the woodwork, and a column of flame shot out. The efforts of the bucket brigade were useless, as the dry and rotten timbers composing the rafters and joists of the building burned like guncotton, and the fire ate its way downward and through the ceiling into the Senate Chamber. Then some one bethought him of calling the city Fire Department, but in the excitement a box was struck which did not summon the firemen to the Capitol. This further delay gave the fire opportunity to spread.

When it seemed that the building was in serious danger the Senate attachés turned their attention to saving the Senate and State records and the handsome furniture, and before this work was completed many of the men were laboring at the risk of their lives in a stifling atmosphere and amidst falling brands.

The House Forced to Disperse.

In the opposite wing of the building the House had been about to reconvene at the same time as the Senate. Only an ordinary interest was at first given by the Assemblymen and the people in the gallery to the smell of smoke and the excitement and bustle in the rotunda opposite. By the time the people in the House had realized the seriousness of the situation they were in peril of their lives. The flames and smoke made their way into the Chamber and drove the throng headlong before them. So rapid was their advance that some people had no time to even make their escape by the doors, but were compelled to jump from the windows to the ground. This was the case with the legislative reporters of The United Associated Presses. Not thinking the danger so imminent as it was, they remained in the rotunda, filing bulletins at the Western Union Telegraph office. While at this work the scaffolding which had been used by painters who were decorating the dome fell with a crash. To save their lives both men jumped from a window and escaped with slight injury.

By the time the city Fire Department had arrived on the scene the flames were pouring through the roof of the building. A driving snowstorm and a strong northwest wind doomed the building to destruction. The firemen could do nothing, and soon the great dome of the structure crashed downward. The firemen then turned their attention to saving adjoining department buildings, and in this they were successful. Within an hour and a half after the fire broke out the building was in ruins.

The Building that Was Burned.

The State Capitol was a handsome brick structure, situated on a knoll in a park of ten acres. It was 180 feet long, 80 feet wide, with a circular ionic portico in front, and was surmounted by a fine dome. It was begun in 1819, and first occupied on Jan. 28, 1822. The original cost of the structure, including grounds, was $291,688, but since its erection it has been frequently embellished at large cost. Within the last two years it has been remodeled at a cost of $150,000, and the handsome frescoing in the legislative chambers was even yet uncompleted.

The Capitol was occupied by the House and Senate, the offices of the clerks and Senate Librarian, House and Senate committee rooms, the State Forestry Commission, the Lieutenant Governor's apartments, rooms for the President pro tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the resident and chief clerks' apartments, and newspaper rooms.

Deaths from Fever in Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The information was imparted yesterday that there were over 100 cases of typhoid fever in this city. The cause is attributed to the water supply, and the Board of Health has advised precautionary methods. There have been several deaths from the fever, Mrs. Emma Troll, formerly an amanuensis for Major McKinley, being among those who have succumbed to the disease. The public schools, hotels, and other places are using water from artesian wells.

LADY ABERDEEN TO SPEAK.

She Will Be Convocation Orator at the Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—President Harper of the University of Chicago made several important announcements to-day at chapel services. Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, will be convocation orator at the university exercises April 1. President Harper said:

"Lady Aberdeen will enjoy the distinction of being the first woman named for such an occasion in this country."

Mr. Harper spoke of the well-known strength of character, ability, and charming nature of Lady Aberdeen.

THE MONETARY CIRCULATION.

The Amount of Money Has Increased by Millions in a Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The monthly statement of monetary circulation in the United States issued by the Treasury Department shows that on Feb. 1 the circulation per capita was $23.05, based on an estimated population of 72,288,000. On that date the amount of money in circulation was $1,665,977,688, an increase of $76,257,081 over the amount in circulation Feb. 1, 1896. The circulation of gold coin one year ago was $499,262,686, while yesterday it amounted to $645,568,492.

During the month of January the increase in circulation was $15,754,288. The gold coin in the Treasury increased $9,461,765 during that period, while the gold bullion there decreased by $2,278,626.

COASTERS COME TO GRIEF.

Eight Children in Cincinnati Injured —One May Die.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Through the collision to-day of a bobsled with a milk wagon the following children were injured:

EVERHART, WILLSIE, nine years; long scalp wound.

FISCHER, WILLIE, nine years; left leg and right arm broken.

FISCHER, KATIE, ten years; injured internally.

FISCHER, EDGAR, eight years; hand crushed.

NEWCOMB, JAMES, ten years; skull fractured.

NEWCOMB, FRANK, eight years; hurt about face and head.

ROBBINS, ANDREW, eleven years; bruised about the body.

SHANNON, GEORGIE, ten years; left leg and right arm badly cut.

It is feared James Newcomb will die.

A FORTUNE WAITING FOR HEIRS

Left by Judge Joseph Babcock of Sparta, Ga.

SPARTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—A fortune of between $60,000 and $75,000 awaits a claimant here. Judge Joseph Babcock, one of the quaintest characters who ever lived in Georgia, died here this morning, leaving no will, no known heirs, and no knowledge about himself.

He came here a little over forty years ago from New York a poor boy, went at once to work, and by frugal industry and economy slowly but surely accumulated a fortune. For the last quarter of a century he had been a prosperous jeweler in this place, besides holding several public offices and being interested in a number of more or less prosperous ventures on the outside. He had no confidential friends here, and certainly none elsewhere, for he neither wrote nor received any mail except that which concerned his business affairs.

It is not believed that he was ever married, and if he had a kinsman anywhere he had neither written to him, received word from him, or spoken of him. His religious ideas were as eccentric as his life, for although he attended church regularly and believed in the existence of a Supreme Power, he maintained that death meant annihilation.

The courts will advertise and do all in their power to find heirs to the estate, but they do not know where to begin. In the event of their failure the old man's property will go to the State.

Cincinnati's Proposed Water Works.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The Supreme Court modified the judgment of the Hamilton Circuit Court in the case involving the right of the City of Cincinnati to contract with a construction company for a six and a half million-dollar water plant to-day. The law was sustained, and the works will be built, but the right of the Water Commissioners to contract with a construction company and lease the works to the company for forty years, renewable forever, was taken away, and the works must be paid for with the accrued water rents. The city has already voted to issue bonds.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are heavy snow, gales on the coast.

The storm which was central in Eastern North Carolina yesterday morning has increased in energy, and is now central off the Virginia coast. The barometer has risen slowly in the Ohio Valley and on the Pacific coast, and it has fallen from the Mississippi Valley westward over the Rocky Mountains, and a depression is forming over Colorado. It is warmer in the southwest and colder on the South Atlantic coast; elsewhere the temperature has remained about stationary. Heavy rains are reported from the Middle Atlantic States, light showers from the Upper Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic States, and generally fair weather from all other districts. The cloudiness will increase in New England, probably with snow in southern portion, heavy near the coast. Snow or rain will prevail in the Middle Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather in southern portion, attended by severe gales on the coast. The weather will be generally fair in the central valleys and the Southern States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	44	28	29
6 A. M.	42	28	29
9 A. M.	39	28	30
12 M.	40	30	31
4 P. M.	39	31	31
6 P. M.	36	31	32
9 P. M.	33	32	32
12 P. M.	30	35	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....31½
Weather Bureau.....30
Corresponding date 1896.....38
Corresponding date last twenty years..31

PAYN WINS BY SEVEN VOTES

Nine Republicans Oppose Confirmation of His Nomination for Superintendent of Insurance.

GOV. BLACK DEFIED BY BRUSH.

Senator Raines and Other Machine Leaders Defend the Nominee—Little Chance for Retaliation upon the Men Who Stood Out.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance.

Nine Republican Senators, disregarding machine orders and the personal appeals of Gov. Black, refused to vote for Mr. Payn, and as all the Democrats who were present voted against him, the vote stood 27 for and 20 against confirmation. Twenty-six votes were required to confirm, so it was by a narrow margin that the Governor's choice was ratified.

The Republican leaders in the Senate, Raines, Ellsworth, and the other machine men, changed their programme this morning and gave up the idea of a caucus. Some suspect that they never seriously intended to hold one, but put out that programme to frighten some of the anti-Payn men into line. When they found that eight or nine Senators were so obstinately opposed to Mr. Payn that they would bolt a caucus rather than support him, the leaders thought it wiser not to make the confirmation a strict party measure. They counted noses carefully this morning before the Senate met, and decided to dispose of the business at once while all the Senators were present. With a margin of but one, they preferred not to take chances that any of their force might fail to appear at the critical time.

The Committee on Insurance had a brief session early in the morning, and decided to report the nomination favorably. Senator Higgins, who was opposed to Mr. Payn, was not present. He said he forgot the hour of meeting.

The Democrats caucused and decided to oppose Mr. Payn, and so everybody's programme was fixed before the Senate met.

Raines's Course Disapproved.

When the nomination was reported in the Senate, John Raines moved the confirmation, and when he had done so he began a speech in behalf of Payn. Before any one had made any charges, Mr. Raines began the defense. This policy was criticised by Republican Senators openly. The opponents of Mr. Payn said it was an admission in advance that Payn needed a defense, and they argued that the machine programme itself was evidence enough for them that Payn was not a fit man for the important position—Senator Brush said this on the floor of the Senate.

When Mr. Raines began, he overhauled the ugly charges which have been made against Mr. Payn in the newspapers to such an extent that Senator Ellsworth was annoyed, while Senator Higgins asked, "Are we in the Senate, or in a criminal court?"

Mr. Raines delved into the record of Mr. Payn, and while there he told some things which were news. One was that Garfield had nominated Payn for a second term as Marshal for the Southern District of New York in 1881, and had withdrawn the nomination after the quarrel developed between Garfield and Platt and Conklin.

Mr. Raines spoke for more than an hour, and he was followed by Senator Brush, who opposed Mr. Payn's confirmation.

Senator Krum followed with another defense, which painted the Chatham man in the most glowing colors, likening him to Edwin M. Stanton, Jere Black, and Zach Chandler.

Senator Daley added another chapter. Mr. Daley has been Mr. Payn's lieutenant for many years, and he owes his nomination as Senator to Mr. Payn.

Programme Arranged by Payn.

These three were all the set speeches in behalf of the candidate. They were prepared at the suggestion of Mr. Payn and his friends, and were designed to show that such protests as have been made against Mr. Payn are simply "intolerant clamor," which Gov. Black declared in his inaugural address would not deter him from a single official act. The Senators, in speaking of newspaper criticism of Mr. Payn, called it "irresponsible clamor."

Some of the machine leaders outside the Legislature were in the Senate Chamber while the defense of Mr. Payn was in progress. Among them were George W. Aldridge and Frank S. Witherbee. One of the interested spectators was "Bob" Hunter of Poughkeepsie, who sat at the Clerk's desk. He is slated to be Mr. Payn's deputy in the Insurance Department, and hence the proceedings had a personal interest for him.

The nine Republican Senators who voted against Mr. Payn profess to have no fear that Gov. Black will try to punish them for their independence. Much has been heard of this during the last month, but the Senators who are immediately interested believe that they can stand any attempt to do this better than the machine can.

Mr. Mullin voted against Payn. He is Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and every bill of every Senator and Assemblyman which carries an appropriation will go through Mr. Mullin's hands.

Mr. Higgins, who voted against Payn, is also a member of this committee, and is also Chairman of the Committee on Taxation. Mr. Raines's liquor tax amendments will go through Mr. Higgins's committee.

Senators Brush, White, and Tibbits, who voted against Mr. Payn, are all members of the Cities Committee. If the machine starts a policy of retaliation for to-day's business the Senators believe they can "make it interesting" for the machine.

In this attitude of the two wings, Payn and anti-Payn, some political prophets foresee the rebuking of the machine.

Without taking this too seriously, every Senator acknowledges that nine Republican Senators flocking by themselves can interfere seriously with the programme of the leaders on any proposition.

Mr. Payn was not visible in the corridors of the Capitol to-day. His house is a short walk from the scene of the argument, and he was kept well informed as to what was going on. After the confirmation he was "at home" to his friends at 2 Park Place, where many called to congratulate him.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Raines Makes a Set Speech in Favor of Confirmation.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—When the nomination of Payn was reported to the Senate this morning Mr. Raines was recognized and read from manuscript a defense of the

Governor's candidate for Superintendent of Insurance. He said:

"This nomination is one of the most important to be made by the Governor. The appointee has to deal with hundreds of thousands of dollars and with interests affecting all the citizens of the State. This nomination is that of a man who for more than thirty years has been in public and political life. He has given and taken blows. He has made strong friends and has probably created enemies.

"It appears that some opposition has developed to confirmation of this nomination. Where and from whence does this opposition come? Not from the interests which are to be supervised by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. It does not appear that a solitary remonstrance has come from any of the great insurance corporations against this nominee.

"The only opposition to Mr. Payn comes from the hostile and Mugwump press."

Mr. Raines took up the charges of bribery in connection with the Erie Railroad and the investigation resulting in 1868. He read exhaustive extracts from the evidence to disprove that Payn had accepted $40,000 from Mr. Gould in consideration of his services in bribing Senators.

Mr. Raines took up the statement of Elihu E. Root, counsel in the Firemen's bill bribery investigation in 1895, that Mr. Payn had for twenty-five years been a stench in the nostrils of the people of the State of New York.

"Who is this man Elihu E. Root, who makes these charges?" he asked. "That you may free your minds of any idea that his word is entitled to any weight, I call your attention to the report of the committee before whom this statement was made, which fully exonerated Mr. Payn. "This statement of Elihu Root," he said, "stamped him as an absolute and unequivocal liar in the mind of every Senator about the circle and in the mind of every citizen of the State of New York."

Senator Brush Opposes.

Senator Brush said that if Senator Raines had spoken a little longer it would have been unnecessary for him to say anything. Certainly a man who required so labored a defense and for whom the best that could be said was that the charges against him had not been proved, was not the proper man for such a position as that to which Payn had been nominated. He continued:

"It is with profound regret that I find I must register my vote against the wishes of the Governor in this State. He is reported as saying that he will regard those who vote against the confirmation of this man as the enemies of his Administration. Let me say that, in my humble judgment, he will find no men truer to him in the future than those of his party who vote to save him and their party from disgrace and humiliation.

"Gentlemen have said to me that this was a personal appointment of the Governor; that as a courtesy to him we should confirm this nomination. This Senate is a co-ordinate branch of the Government. In voting to confirm what we believe to be an unfit nomination, we are false to the people, false to the dignity and reputation of this body.

"It is unnecessary to go over the history of this man Payn here. 'Common fame' has settled his position and character in the politics of this State. I sat in this Chamber two years ago, and listened to his testimony before a committee of this Senate when he was examined as to some matters affecting the good name of this body. My cheeks burned with shame at his insolent and defiant replies to questions, and, in my judgment, the Chairman of that committee did not perform his duty in that he did not place him under arrest for contempt of the Senate.

"I admit that this man has ability, but, gentlemen, what is his general reputation in this State? He is one of that species of parasites which attach themselves to this Legislature to its lasting disgrace and humiliation. If I had my way I would not allow one of them to come within its shadows.

"The great Republican Party stands for what is best and highest in the interests of the people. We have been placed in power in this State because the people believed in us. We should take warning from the past.

"Why do I speak of this? Because I see a disposition to disregard the voice of the people, because I see a disposition to sneer at the men who came to the front three years ago and bore the brunt of battle, and because they dare to lift their voices against the evils arising from the abuse of power they are charged with being false to the organization. Because men dare to have an opinion and express it, because they dare to assert their manhood and try to represent their constituents and the great principles of the Republican Party, they are to be regarded as the enemies of the administration of their party. Let us as men repudiate this nomination."

A Defense by Krum.

Senator Krum read a prepared speech, in which he reviewed the public life of Mr. Payn and defended him against the charges of the press. He said that Mr. Payn had been the friend of U. S. Grant, Roscoe Conkling, Alonzo B. Cornell, Thomas C. Platt, and Frank S. Black, and he asked the Senators to contrast these men with those who were making the charges against him to-day. Mr. Krum spoke for over an hour.

Senator Wray was the next speaker. He said he regretted that he found himself in opposition to the Governor.

"I regard Gov. Black," he said, "as a man worthy of confidence in his integrity and judgment. Yet, believing as I do, and as my constituents do, I cannot bring my judgment to meet his judgment in this matter. If any reason was needed at this time to confirm me in my opinion, it is that a friend of the nominee has deemed it necessary to devote one hour and fifteen minutes on the floor to his defense."

Mr. Raines interrupted to say that this was because the newspapers had repeated the charge that Mr. Payn had never attempted any defense.

Mr. Wray repeated his statement that to faithfully represent his constituents, he was obliged to vote against confirmation, and concluded:

"But, believing that the nomination will be confirmed, I trust that his conduct of the important office will be of such a high character as to justify the judgment of the Governor and the Republican Senators rather than my own judgment."

Senator Daley said that, as the representative of Mr. Payn's home county, and as a fellow-townsman who had known him intimately for many years, it was fitting that he should say a word in defense of the false charges made. He denied the charges against Payn.

A Voice from Black's Home.

Senator Tibbits, who represents the district in which Gov. Black lives, and who opposed Payn's appointment, said: "No man feels more keenly the position I am forced to take than I. No man about this circle has been so identified with the political life of the Governor as I. It has been my earnest desire to stand by the Governor, because I believe in him and in his judgment, but it becomes necessary for me to fortify myself, because I have been receiving letters of protest from such sources that I cannot regard them as irresponsible clamor. It is not for me to say whether these charges are true, but I cannot treat with indifference the protests of so many respectable and loyal Republicans. The Republican Party cannot always turn its back with safety to that element who do not ask for emoluments."

Senator Pavey said he understood that the appointment of Mr. Payn was made as a personal appointment by the Governor in settlement of the Governor's political obligation. While he might admire the Governor's loyalty to his friend, he and the other Senators were there as the representatives of the people, and they were to perform their duty to that people and not to pay the political obligation of any man. It was not for them to try the charges. There were two departments of the State Government which were so closely identified with the people's interests that there should be no suspicion of scandal attached to the man placed at their head. This, he said, was the worst possible nomination from a party standpoint. If questions should arise as to the conduct of the office, who, he asked, would believe in the honesty of the man? How many people of the State would believe that he had honestly administered the affairs of the department? Why, it had only been attempted here to whitewash the spots which had besmirched his record running back for a period of thirty years.

Senator Cantor said it was perfectly apparent that the protests even of the members of the majority would have no effect upon the result. The nomination was to be confirmed.

The members of the minority therefore had remained silent, but would vote against confirmation.

The Nomination Confirmed.

The roll call was begun at 2:22 o'clock, and proceeded slowly with frequent interruptions as the members arose to explain their votes. The final result was: Yeas, 27; Nays, 20, requiring 26 votes to confirm.

The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brackett, Brown, Burns, Chahoon, Coggeshall, Daley, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Ford, Grant, Harrison, Higbie, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Malby, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Raines, Seibert, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, Wieman, and Wilcox.

Nays—Messrs. Ahearn, Brush, Cantor, Coffey, G. A. Davis, Featherson, Gallagher, Grady, Higgins, Humphrey, Koehler, Martin, McCarren, Mullin, Munzinger, Pavey, Sullivan, Tibbits, White, and Wray.

The affirmative votes were all cast by Republican Senators.

The following nine Republican Senators voted with the Democrats in the negative: Brush of Brooklyn, G. A. Davis of Erie, Higgins of Olean, Humphrey of Warsaw, Mullin of Watertown, Pavey of New York, Tibbits of Rensselaer, White of Syracuse, and Wray of Brooklyn.

There were three Democratic Senators absent: Messrs. Gay and Foley of New York and McNulty of Brooklyn. The Senate adjourned immediately after the announcement of the vote.

LOUIS F. PAYN.

Some of the Leading Incidents in the Life of the "Safe Man."

Louis F. Payn was born in Ghent, Columbia County, Jan. 27, 1835. He has always lived in that county, his present home being in the village of Chatham Four Corners. He early turned his attention to politics, and was appointed a Deputy Sheriff of Columbia County as soon as he reached the age of twenty-one.

Mr. Payn has almost always been in the active personal service of some political leader, and his rewards in politics have been largely due to his dogged allegiance to his chief. When Reuben E. Fenton was the Republican leader, "Lou" Payn attached himself to his service, and was rewarded with appointment as a Harbormaster when Fenton was elected Governor. This was Mr. Payn's first important office. He afterward abandoned Mr. Fenton, then Senator, because the latter supported Horace Greeley for President. He attached himself to Roscoe Conkling in 1876, and ardently supported him for President, for a time, although he went over to Blaine when he found that Conkling could not be nominated. Senator Conkling afterward secured the votes of Democratic Senators to confirm Mr. Payn's nomination by President Grant as United States Marshal for the Southern District of this State.

In 1880 Mr. Payn transferred his allegiance to Thomas C. Platt, and suggested to him that he run for the Senate in 1881, saying that he thought he could "land" Mr. Platt in the office. Mr. Platt ran and was elected.

Mr. Payn's reputation has been won, however, in the lobby rather than in political campaigns. As a lobbyist his influence is said to have been greater than that of Barber, Sharp, or Phelps, famous names in the annals of the New York lobby. In the Senatorial investigations of 1895, Mr. Payn, on examination by Senator O'Connor and Elihu Root, confessed that he had worked for corporations in influencing legislation at Albany for a great many years.

The nature of Mr. Payn's services was described by him in this examination. It had been proved that he had used money given to him by Jay Gould. He stated to Senator O'Connor, in reply to a question as to whether he was paid for his labors, "I don't work for fun." When Mr. Root examined him, more of this matter was brought out. He was asked if he was looking after private individual interests and the interests of the Republican Party. He replied that he was "always looking after the political end of it, and occasionally the other parts of it." In reply to another question, he said, "I try to protect the interest of my employers, whichever way it may be." He admitted that he was receiving "six or eight regular salaries" for the employment, and added: "I think I am considered safe."

"Lou" Payn was the first man at the Republican Gubernatorial Convention of last year to suggest the nomination of Frank S. Black for Governor. Two years before that he had, by controlling the vote of Columbia County, secured the nomination and election of Mr. Black as Representative in Congress. These services are the basis of the "debt" which Gov. Black has confessed that he owes "Lou" Payn, and has now paid.

Mr. Root Is Silent.

When the remarks of Senator Raines in the debate on the confirmation of Mr. Payn were read by Elihu Root yesterday Mr. Root smiled, and after a minute's deliberation said:

"You may say that I declined to discuss the matter. These statements are wholly unworthy of notice."

BOSTON STOCK BROKERS FAIL.

E. C. Hodges & Co. Make an Assignment.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—E. C. Hodges & Co., stock and grain brokers, 201 Exchange Building, assigned to-day to George C. Dickson, a lawyer. Mr. Hodges said: "The failure is due to no recent transactions. Our interests in the board have been small for some time. The immediate cause of the failure I am not at liberty at present to state, but I hope to be able to make a statement in four or five days. The assignee is now at work on the books."

Hodges accounts contracts on the board were very small. Only 150 shares of stock were sold for them under the rule, 100 shares of West End and 50 of Mexican Central. It is said on the Street that the drop of 12 points in wheat was indirectly the cause of the failure.

Mr. Hodges is a member of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade. The Chicago correspondents are Schwartz, Dupee & Co., and it is stated that this firm is the largest creditor.

One of Hodges & Co.'s New York correspondents is Schwartz, Dupee & Co., brokers, 7 New Street. John H. Dunne, manager for the firm, said yesterday that the outstanding contracts in grain of Hodges & Co. were small, and that they did not owe Schwartz, Dupee & Co. anything, there being a small balance to their credit. Edward C. Hodges is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His brother, Amory G. Hodges, is also a member of the Exchange and of the firm of Halsted & Hodges.

YOUNG WOMAN ROBBED.

Miss Emma Hendrick Was Attacked in a New Rochelle Street.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Miss Emma Hendrick, eighteen years old, daughter of William Hendrick of 106 Locust Avenue, New Rochelle, was attacked by a robber a short distance from her home this evening. She spent the afternoon with a friend in Larchmont Manor, and returned to New Rochelle on a train.

She started to walk from the station to her father's house, and when near the old Wheeler property, a man who had been following her grabbed her around the waist and at the same time snatched her pocketbook, which contained $10, from her hand. He then threw her against the stone wall and ran.

Miss Hendrick's screams attracted the attention of the neighbors, and she was carried to her home, where it was found that she had been badly bruised about the body. This evening she was suffering from nervous prostration.

Royal Arch Masons in Session.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The annual convocation of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of the State, is being held here. One hundred and eighty-three chapters are represented. The annual address of the Grand High Priest, George E. W. Stivers, was delivered this morning. Grand Secretary Christopher C. Fox reported 187 chapters in the grand body. The total number of Royal Arch Masons in the State he placed at 19,899, a gain of 499 over last year.

Found Insane, with a Baby.

The police of the East Twenty-second Street Station were informed last night by the keeper of a furnished-room house at 241 East Twenty-fourth Street that Helen S. Nicholson, an occupant of the house, had evidently become insane. The police investigated the case, and found the woman with a five-weeks-old girl babe. The Gerry society was given notice, and the woman and child were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Ostrich Egg Found.

A newly-laid egg, weighing five pounds, was found in the ostrich house in Central Park last night.

A BRILLIANT CHARITY BALL

Best Society Folk Crowded the Metropolitan Opera House Last Night.

GRAND MARCH A FEATURE.

Society Has Given It Up, but the Charity Ball Retains It—The Change to the Opera House Was Welcomed.

It was the fortieth in the long list of New York Charity Balls, and the largest and most brilliant for years. Such was the verdict on the superb gathering of wealth, beauty, and fashion at the Metropolitan Opera House last night.

"Charity" that shed its rays in jets from over the stage was the sole decoration in sight. But this was not considered when the dancing began, and when the gorgeously gowned occupants of the boxes formed a crescent of color.

The ball of last evening was a success for three reasons. In the first place, this is a dancing Winter, and the younger element of society gathered in great force. In the second place, the return to the Metropolitan Opera House was welcomed. Third, no other dancing function interfered with the ball.

It was 10:30 o'clock when the Navy Yard Band played the opening notes of the grand march. Society has long since given up the grand march, but the Charity tradition must be preserved. Four abreast, and walking in stately measure from rear to front, until they broke under the five resplendent chandeliers over the stage, the following ladies and gentlemen opened the ball:

The Grand March.

Mrs. Kingsland,	Mrs. John Dunn Wood,
Mrs. Egleston,	Mrs. J. H. Walker,
Mrs. Robert Nicol,	Mrs. I. Howard Wright,
Mrs. F. N. Goddard,	Mrs. Robert C. Myles,
Mrs. E. J. Berwind,	Mrs. V. Gibney,
Mrs. Henry Mills Day,	Mrs. L. E. Holt,
Mrs. Benjamin Knower,	Mrs. J. Sandford Barnes,
Mrs. Thomas Hicks,	Mrs. C. C. Worthington,
Mrs. Edward Mitchell,	Mrs. Church,
Mrs. Charles MacLean,	Mrs. Stanford White,
Mrs. Clement C. Moore,	Mrs. George C. Hoffman,
Mrs. C. Livingston Jones,	Mrs. A. P. Montant,
Mrs. Jonathan Thorne,	A. P. Montant,
Chauncey M. Depew,	George H. Sullivan,
John Jacob Astor,	Frank G. Landon,
Col. G. L. Gillespie,	De Forest Grant,
W. C. Egleston,	J. L. Delafield,
Peter Marié,	J. S. Jones,
Col. H. C. Corbin,	D. Clarkson,
Clement C. Moore,	H. King Coolidge,
Gilbert Coddington,	Duff G. Maynard,
W. de C. Poultney,	A. S. Carhart,
Francis T. Landon,	Craig Wadsworth,
Stanford White,	T. J. O. Rhinelander,
Charles S. Dodge,	
Evart J. Wendell,	

Dances and Music.

By 11 o'clock the floor was crowding rapidly, and, after a graceful waltz from Lander's Band, in the gallery, the order of dances was commenced and followed without change:

Lanciers, "Lady Slavey".....Kerker
Waltz, "Gross Wein".....Strauss
Two step, "Belle of Cleveland".....Voteler
Waltz, "Edita".....C. Lamar
Polka, "El Capitan".....Sousa
Lanciers, "Brian Boru".....Edwards
Two step, "Portland Elite".....Stahl
Waltz, "Thelma".....Kiefert
Galop, "Draper Hall".....Orth
Barn dance, "Frolic".....Jansen
Lanciers, "Prince Ananias".....Herbert
Waltz, "Blue Danube".....Strauss
Two step, "Directorate".....Sousa
Waltz, "Marchen aus dem Orient"..Strauss
March, "Greater New York".....Tobani
Lanciers, "Rob Roy".....De Koven
Two step, "Soldiers' Joy".....Fahrbach
York, "La Scandinave".....Ganne
Waltz, "Espana".....Waldteufel
Polka, "Amateur".....Millocker
Waltz, "Don't Be Cross".....Zeller
Deux Temps, "Cotton Pickers".....Hare
Waltz, "Dream on the Ocean".....Gungl
Polka, "Diplomaten".....Strauss

The Floor Committee.

Alexander M. Hadden was thoroughly at home as Chairman of the Floor Committee, and was ably seconded by John Jacob Astor, William H. Aspinwall, Charles A. Appleton, Edgar Auchincloss, E. Ellery Anderson, James Barnes, J. Sandford Barnes, Dr. Russell Bellamy, George S. Brewster, J. D. Romon Baldwin, David A. Clarkson, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Amory S. Carhart, H. W. Corlies, H. King Coolidge, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., F. P. Delafield, H. Valette Day, William North Duane, Charles S. Dodge, Joseph L. Delafield, A. L. Doremus, G. S. Dunn, J. Langdon Erwin, Robert McM. Gillespie, De Forest Grant, R. C. Gildersleeve, J. S. Hill, Townsend Howes, Frank Johns, Edward de P. Livingston, Edwin A. S. Lewis, Frank C. Landon, Heth Lorton, E. V. Loew, Richard N. Morris, Alexis R. McIlvaine, Duff G. Maynard, A. P. Montant, William R. McLaughlin, John G. Neeser, Rudolph Neeser, John A. O'Connor, W. Harris Roome, T. J. Oakley, Arden M. Robbins, Harry P. Robbins, Schuyler Schieffelin, George H. Sullivan, Murray H. Strong, Herbert L. Satterlee, E. B. Smedes, B. H. Sheppard, Richard S. Satterlee, P. Bradlee Strong, J. D. Trenholm, Arthur Turnbull, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, William de la M. Van Nordau, Grenville B. Winthrop, Leonidas Westervelt, and Craig W. Wadsworth.

Some Rich Toilets.

Rich and elegant were the toilets, some of the most attractive being the following:

Mrs. Kingsland wore a handsome gown of lavender brocade, point lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. de Zerega, a gown of old brocade, steel trimmings, and chiffon.

Mrs. Frederick Pierson, white satin, yellow velvet, and pearls.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind, light blue and point lace, with feathers in the hair.

Mrs. Thomas Hicks, a black velvet gown and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. F. S. Goddard, white brocade and orchids.

Mrs. Henry N. Day, light-blue satin and point lace and pearls.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro, pale cream satin, with lace sides, and chrysanthemums embroidered on the lace.

Mrs. Sullivan, black brocade, with chiffon.

Mrs. Clement C. Morse, green satin duchesse lace and diamond ornaments.

Miss Macy, light green silk covered with chiffon. She carried an immense shower bouquet of violets.

Mrs. Blumenthal, white satin, point lace, diamond necklace and ornaments in hair.

Mrs. Frank Lawton, rose and green brocade, duchesse lace bertha, trimmings of green velvet, diamond necklace, white aigrette, diamond studded, in the hair.

Mrs. Berry, white satin brocade, with a garniture of lavender orchids.

Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, pink and white brocade.

Mrs. B. Lawrence, mauve satin, corsage trimmed about the neck with sable; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Charles Isham, black satin, point lace garniture, with a number of diamond ornaments.

Mrs. George Quimby, claret velvet and old lace.

Miss Hunt, pink silk, covered with pink tulle, with bands of green velvet across the shoulders.

Mrs. Edward Mitchell, black velvet and point lace.

Mrs. Egleston, brocaded cream and magenta satin, pearl and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Robert Nicol, green satin, point lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. Benjamin Knower, plum-colored velvet.

Mrs. C. Livingston Jones, light green satin and point lace.

Mrs. John Dunn Wood, mauve brocade, with thread lace, pearl and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Robert C. Myles, yellow brocade, with violets and lace garniture, ornaments of diamonds.

Miss Virginia Fair, pink and white brocade elaborately trimmed with lace, white pompon in hair, pearl necklace and diamond clasp.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, white satin and green garniture over shoulders, lace and diamonds.

Holders of the Boxes.

Following is a list of the box holders:

Box 1, Mrs. William Kingsland; 2, Mrs. Ferdinand Blumenthal; 3, Mrs. Robert Hoe; 4, Mrs. Edwin Fuller; 5, Miss R. Timmerman; 6, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush; 7, Mrs. Charles Judson Gould and Mrs. James W. Randell; 8, Mrs. Burling Lawrence; 9, Mrs. Hoffman; 10, Mrs. Benjamin Knower; 11, Mrs. H. J. Van Doren and Mrs. E. L. Keyes; 12, Mrs. F. Schrady; 13, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne and Mrs. Edward Mitchell; 14, Mrs. Juan M. Ceballos; 15, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock; 16, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean; 17, Mrs. Francis Schroeder; 18, Mrs. Henry M. Day; 19, Mrs. James W. Pinchot and Mrs. William Phelps Eno; 20, Mrs. Charles H. Isham; 21, Mr. George Coddington; 22, Mrs. W. C. Eggleston; 23, Mrs. E. J. Berwind; 24, Mrs. George A. Quimby; 25, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard; 26, Miss Hunt; 27, Mrs. H. P. Frothingham; 28, Mrs. H. L. Terrell; 29, Mrs. J. L. Adams; 30, Mrs. J. D. Archbold; 33, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers; 34, Mrs. Edwin Gould.

In the grand tier boxes were: 36, Mrs. Joseph Milbank; 38, Mrs. A. J. Adams; 40, Mrs. J. Howard Wright; 41, Dr. C. J. Dumond; 42, Mrs. Dallas B. Platt; 43, Mrs. H. M. Tilford; 45, Mrs. C. I. Hudson; 46, Mrs. Paul Thebaud; H, Mrs. P. M. Ely; I, Mrs. John S. White; K, Mrs. Skae; V, Mrs. E. M. Brown.

Charitable Women Pleased.

Mrs. Algernon T. Sullivan, the President; Mrs. Kingsland and Miss Egleston, the Vice Presidents; Mrs. Robert Nicol, the Secretary, and E. J. Berwind, the Treasurer of the Nursery and Child's Hospital Association, the charity which benefits by the proceeds, were beaming with satisfaction over the prospect of a rich harvest of dollars for the destitute women and children whom they shelter. It will be some weeks before the sum realized can be known, but the ladies were sure it would exceed anything reaped for many a long year.

After midnight the merry makers were joined by delegations from the fortnightly dance at Sherry's and the dance at the Fencers' Club, and a number of the younger dancing set, including débutantes of the season. Representatives floated in from Mrs. Church's class, the De Coverley class, Mrs. Anson Hard's class, and the Wednesday cotillion. The supper was well arranged and served.

The long list of patronesses and patrons embraces the ladies and gentlemen prominent in New York society, hundreds of whom graced the splendid ball with their presence. The brilliancy of the scene was heightened by the martial uniforms of officers from Governors Island and the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

But One Favorite Won in the Events of Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The cold spell was broken to-day, and bright, mild weather drew out 3,000 people. The track was very heavy, and results were affected thereby, only one favorite winning.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Hillsboro, 105 pounds, (Morse,) 8 to 1, won by a length; Meddler, 107, (Scott,) 2 to 1, second by three lengths; Hardenberg, 103, (Warren,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Hailstone, Strathreel, Domingo, and Waterman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. John Conroy, 88 pounds, (Songer,) 7 to 1, won by half a length; Irish Lady, 106, (Scherrer,) 3 to 5, second by a head; Nannie L.'s Sister, 88, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:53¾. Loudon, and Mollie B. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and a quarter miles. Linnette, 108 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 20 to 1, won by five lengths; Dave Pulsifer, 113, (Turbiville,) 5 to 5, second by twenty lengths; Al Miles, 100, (Dorsey,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:20½. St. Leo, Echo, Terra Archer, and Rupee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Lexington Stakes, $1,000; two-year-olds; half a mile. Percy F., 97 pounds, (Hirsch,) 10 to 1, won by a head; Lillian Russell, 89, (Songer,) 15 to 1, second by a head; John Connor, 105, (L. Soden,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:54. Millstram, Van Antwerp, Lupia, Miss Patrick, Floss, Dr. Blakely, and Nemo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Ida Wagner, 99 pounds, (J. Weber,) 2 to 1, won by four lengths; Dr. France, 107, (Hough,) 6 to 1, second by a head; Sligo, 106, (T. Soden,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:21½. Rehaud, Play or Pay, Fiction, Clarus, Commissioner Frank, Billy Jordan, Prig, Glendaga, and Ruth also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Dawn, 106 pounds, (Moore,) 12 to 1, won by a length; Graefin, 93, (A. Barrett,) 25 to 1, second by a length; Break o' Day, 112, (Huisel,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:22. Princess Bonnie, Provident, Lady Louise, Redena, Neceedeah also ran.

POTTER'S ELECTION ASSURED.

A member of the Canvass Committee of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen, said yesterday that I. B. Potter of this city was reasonably sure of election to the Presidency of the league at the annual meeting to be held in Albany next week. He based his statement, he said, upon a thorough canvass, just completed, showing a majority for the New Yorker of from 35 to 40 votes.

Sterling Elliott, who is Mr. Potter's only declared opponent, has been in the West looking up votes, while the latter has been at Albany working in the interests of good roads, a subject in which the cyclists of this State are taking a good deal of interest. To-day Mr. Potter goes to Trenton to assist in securing the passage of the Bicycle Baggage bill, which comes up for action in the New Jersey Legislature to-day.

It is possible that in the near future the wheelmen of this State will cause to be introduced in the Assembly a bill providing for free ferriage for bicycles. The matter has been discussed, and the sentiment seems to be that no charge should be made for wheels. Should it be decided to go ahead in the matter, Chief Consul Potter will very likely draft the bill.

Staten Island Club Election.

The annual election of the Staten Island Yacht Club was held in Stapleton on Monday night. Charles F. Hicks was elected Commodore; William E. Horn, Vice Commodore; Eck W. Simonson, Treasurer; Edward S. Seguine, Secretary; Adolph Panick, Measurer, and Howard N. Hitchcock, Matthew Taylor, Jr., Charles Winch, and C. Livingston Boswick, Trustees. The reports for the year showed the club to be in a flourishing condition.

Gift to the Catholic Church.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The gymnasium property in New Rochelle, valued at $125,000, was given yesterday for the use of the parochial schools to St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Sr. It will eventually become the property of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, several years ago, built St. Gabriel's Church at a cost of $150,000. The gift of yesterday has been accepted by Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. John A. Kellner, pastor of the church.

Baron von Ettingshausen Dead.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—Baron von Ettingshausen, Professor of Botany at the University of Gratz, died in that town to-day. He was seventy-one years old. He was the author of a number of works on botany.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ARLINGTON, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Six business firms were burned out to-day. Loss, $20,000.

FRANKLIN, N. J., Feb. 2.—Nichols & Co.'s hat factory was burned to-day. Loss, $6,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—The buildings in Reilly & McLaren's stone works, in Harrison, were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is $12,000.

MENOMINEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—The High School and the Stout Manual Training School were burned last night. The loss on the High School is $40,000; on training school, $100,000. The training school was one of the most finely equipped institutions of its kind in the country.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.]

—12:10 A. M.—13 East Sixteenth Street, John Church, music store; damage, $4,000.

—2:50 A. M.—164 Wooster Street, dwelling house; damage, $15.

—3 A. M.—205 to 207 East Fifty-sixth Street, Alexander Meisel, ballroom; damage, $50.

—3:30 A. M.—228 West Forty-third Street, dwelling of Dr. Connargt; damage, $500.

—10.15 A. M.—64 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, Oliver Wood, tenement; damage, trifling.

—10:15 A. M.—178 East Eighty-fifth Street, Henry Brunning, tenement; damage, $100.

—10:40 A. M.—1,927 Third Avenue, Herman Slutter, tenement; damage, $30.

—11:05 A. M.—631 West Forty-eighth Street, Hardman Peck; damage, trifling.

—12 M.—103 East Broadway, Isidore Silverstein, tenement; no damage.

—12:45 P. M.—238 West Thirty-first Street, Ellen Jacobs; damage, $1,200.

—5:45 P. M.—2,430 Second Avenue, William Peach; damage, $10.

—7:30 P. M.—189 Chrystie Street, Pearl Mondshine, tenement; damage trifling.

—7:50 P. M.—451 West Fifty-seventh Street, Catherine Scully; damage trifling.

—8:30 P. M.—25 East Forty-seventh Street, Joseph Beekman; damage trifling.

Humors

Of every description, from a pimple on the face to an obstinate scrofulous sore, are quickly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the greatest blood purifying, skin healing remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

HEAVY JUDGMENT CONFESSED

Receivers Asked for the Pennsylvania Lead Company.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—Yesterday a judgment for $968,233 was confessed by the Pennsylvania Lead Company in favor of George S. Griscom, trustee, for creditors. Mr. Griscom to-day asked for the appointment of receivers for the company, the Board of Directors joining in the petition. The Court appointed George S. Griscom and H. E. Anderson as receivers, directing them to operate the works until further order of court.

The corporation was chartered in 1890, and has a capital stock of $1,000,000, of which J. E. Schwartz is the owner of $958,000. The officers of the Board of Directors are: J. E. Schwartz, President; George Faunce, Vice President; F. M. Schwartz, Secretary, and H. E. Anderson, Treasurer. The general office of the company is in Pittsburg, and the works are in Robinson Township. The liabilities are about $1,400,000. The assets include the plant, worth $967,000, ore at the works and in transit worth $800,000, advances on contracts and book accounts, cash and miscellaneous items to the amount of $125,000.

The answer of the defendant admitted that its paper in bank has gone to protest, and that about $450,000 would become due for each of the next three months, and that under existing circumstances it will be unable to meet the obligations.

J. E. Schwartz, who is practically the owner of all the capital stock, who has indorsed and guaranteed a large amount of the indebtedness, is now stricken with paralysis and unable to transact business or renew its indorsements or authorize any one to do so. The obligations are held in Utah, New York, Boston, and this city. The defendant admitted that if suit shall be brought the property of the company would be sacrificed; so that it was necessary for the welfare of the creditors that a receiver be appointed.

Willis McCook, Esq., the attorney for the Lead Company, said to-day operations would continue and the works would not be shut down.

WINE AT THE INAUGURATION.

Protest from the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Frances J. Barnes and others, representing the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, have sent this letter to the Executive Committee of the National Republican Party:

"Gentlemen: The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union stands for the principle of individual total abstinence and National sobriety. It believes that serving wines or liquors of any kind at the inaugural balls has in the past been productive of evil, and has degraded what might otherwise have been an imposing ceremonial. The society therefore comes before you, with its large representation of young men and women, most earnestly requesting that President-elect William McKinley may be ushered into his solemn office by a sober people, without a taint of dishonor attaching to any of the civic functions relating to the great occasion."

THOMSON TO SUCCEED ROBERTS.

Will Be Elected President of the Pennsylvania Road To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—At a meeting to-morrow of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, they will elect Frank Thomson, First Vice President of the road, President, to succeed the late George B. Roberts.

Mr. Thomson's election to succeed Mr. Roberts is in line with the policy of the company to promote its efficient officers to the vacancies directly above them.

Mr. Thomson has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company all his life. He entered the shops of the company at Altoona when he was seventeen years of age, and has gradually worked his way upward in the last thirty-eight years of his life to the Presidency of the company.

FLEETWOOD PARK TAKEN.

Driving Club of New York Renews the Lease for 1897.

The Driving Club of New York last night decided to close a contract for the use of Fleetwood Park during 1897.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held yesterday at the Hotel Metropole, at which it was decided to renew the lease at a rental of $9,000 per year.

President Butler and Messrs. McClenahan, Clark, and others favored the opening of a $5,000 subscription event similar to the Transylvania Stake, which annually furnishes the feature of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' meeting at Lexington. The project met with general favor, and at the close of the meeting President Butler said such a stake, probably to be known as The Manhattan, would very likely be announced by the Driving Club as soon as the officers could determine what class and conditions would best suit the horse owners.

The regular stake programme adopted is similar to that of last year. Entries close on March 14, and the entrance fee in each class is the customary 5 per cent., divided into six payments. The classes and purses follow:

Trotting—2:12 class, stake $3,000; 2:17 class, stake $3,000; 2:24 class, stake, $3,000; 2:30 class, stake $3,000; 2:40 class, three-year-olds, stake $2,000; 2:50 class, two-year-olds, stake $2,000; 3:00 class, stake $1,000.

Pacing—2:09 class, stake $2,000; 2:20 class, stake $2,000; 3:00 class, stake $1,000.

A National Bank to Close.

SPOKANE, Washington, Feb. 2.—The First National Bank of Oaksdale, Spokane County, has gone into voluntary liquidation. Depositors are notified to come and get their money.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The C. W. Pearson Grain Company of Rochester, to deal in farm products; capital, $5,000. Directors—George W. Prentice, Buffalo, and Charles W. Pearson and Arthur Warren, Rochester.

—The U. S. A. Export Company of New York City, to export and import bicycles and supplies; capital, $2,500. Directors—Richard A. Strong, Brooklyn, and George A. Smith and William G. Chittick, Jr., New York City.

—The Bernson Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture bicycles, skates, and sporting goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles H. Bernson, Joseph G. Sawyer, Morristown, N. J., and C. A. Loughlin, New York.

—Brooklyn Bag Manufacturing Company, to deal in leather and canvas bags; capital, $100,000. Directors—John L. Burleigh and James C. Croosey, Brooklyn; Willard U. Taylor, New York, and Lawrence Cunningham, Brooklyn.

—Sinsheimer, Levenson & Co. of New York City, to manufacture clothing; capital, $150,000. Directors—Leopold Sinsheimer, Louis Levenson, Max L. Levenson, Martin Lowenstein, and Benjamin L. Sinsheimer, New York.

—The Porter Park Improvement Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate; capital, $54,000. Directors—Byron A. Moses, Marietta, Ohio; William G. Kohl and Herbert A. Wright, Sistersville, West Va.; William H. Johnson, Buffalo, and others.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—Mme. Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch is at the Netherland.

—Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia is at the Fifth Avenue.

—State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo is at the Imperial.

—Russell G. Erwin of Hartford and J. P. Livermore of Boston are at the Albemarle.

—Julius E. French and J. H. Outhwaite of Cleveland and William Stewart of Pittsburg are at the Windsor.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

A Bill for a Good Roads Commission Introduced in the Senate—A Tax for the Building of Highways.

HEARING ON THE CANAL BILL.

Vessel Owners Protest that It Would Give Up State Waterways to Large Corporations—The Telephone Rate Question Discussed.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—In the Senate to-day these bills were passed:

Senator Mullin—Appropriating $5,000 to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague.

Senator Guy—Permitting the use of unclaimed interest moneys in the hands of the Public Administrator in New York City to make good irregularities of a clerk now dead.

Senator Brush introduced a bill as a substitute for his bill providing for the formation of water supplies for cities from the Adirondacks. The bill appropriates $40,000 for carrying on the surveys, and differs from the former bill in that it constitutes the State Boards of Health and the State Engineer a board to carry on the work instead of the commission provided for in the former bill.

A Good Roads Bill.

Senator Higbie introduced a good roads bill, prepared with the assistance of Chief Consul Potter of the National League of American Wheelmen. It provides for the levy of a one-tenth-of-a-mill tax (about $436,000 this year) for the State's share of highway improvement. The bill provides for the appointment of a State Highway Commission of three members at $5,000 per year each. The commission shall determine upon the best method of constructing roads and shall advise county, city, town, or village officials thereof. Roads shall be made of telford, macadam, or gravel. The roadway shall be not less than eight or more than sixteen feet in width. The commission shall designate what road improvements shall be subject to State aid. A Board of Supervisors, by a majority vote or upon the receipt of a petition representing two-thirds of the value of property, shall determine whether roads approved by the State Commission shall be improved.

One-half of the expense of road construction is to be a State charge, and the other half a county charge in the first instance. Provision is made for assessing 35 per cent. of the expense upon the county at large and 15 per cent. upon the property directly benefited in certain cases, instead of the county standing the whole 50 per cent. No county shall receive more than 5 per cent. of the State appropriation in any one year.

Minor Bills.

The following minor bills were introduced:

Senator Wray—Appropriating $5,000 for the establishment of a law library for the Second Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Senator Ford—Extending the time for the beginning of the construction of the New York Connecting Railroad Company and the expending of 10 per cent. of its capital nine years from the date of the filing of its certificate of incorporation, and also extending to fourteen years the time for finishing the road and putting it in operation.

TELEPHONE CHARGES.

Grocers and Others Favor the Brush Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Senate Finance Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on the Brush bill, providing for a reduction of telephone rates.

The bill provides that the Attorney General, the Controller, and the State Engineer and Surveyor shall constitute a commission to investigate the claims of overcharges and cost of telephone service, and to regulate the charges. The cost of investigating complaints is to be borne by the subscriber if the charge made is not sustained.

G. Waldo Smith, President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York City, said that seventy-one organizations, in all parts of the State, had adopted resolutions asking for relief from the excessive charges. This was the sole grievance. In New York, he said, the charges were $240 a year, while in London they were but $85, and in Berlin $100. Last year thirteen lawyers had appeared at the hearings in the interests of the telephone companies and had picked the bill all to pieces. The present bill was but the remnants of that bill as it was left by the lawyers. He said what was wanted was an investigation.

Senator Mullin said that a committee had just been appointed for just such a purpose, and he suggested that he should submit his complaints to the Lexow Trust Investigation Committee.

"But we do not want that; we want a State commission constituted to form a permanent investigation committee to have supervision of telephone companies," protested Mr. Smith.

Senator Mullin thought there were now about as many commissions as the taxpayers wanted to pay for.

Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and Mr. Franz, a Brooklyn druggist, also appeared in favor of the bill.

The committee decided to report it for reference to the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, with the understanding that that committee would give another hearing next Thursday week.

NO DEBATE ON BILLS.

The Assembly Runs Through the Calendar Without Serious Objection Being Made to Any Measure.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Assembly calendar to-day showed twenty-four bills in various stages of progression this morning, which the House proceeded to dispose of with much expedition. There were two special orders, the first of which was Mr. Nixon's measure appropriating $5,000 for the use of the Health Officer of the Port of New York in preventing the spread of the bubonic plague. The bill was passed without opposition.

The second special order, Mr. Hanna's measures affecting the compensating of Supervisors, Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, ballot clerks, and other town officers, was, after objection by Republican Leader Nixon, recommitted for amendment, retaining its place on the calendar.

These measures were passed:

Mr. Hill—Relative to the preparation of ballots for the selection of jurors and providing for the method of such selection.

Mr. Lewis—Protecting purchasers on sales of real estate belonging to infants prior to Jan. 1, 1872.

Senator Burns—Changing the plan of appointing a Commissioner of Jurors in Westchester County.

Senator Brush—Changing the name of Washington Park in Brooklyn to Fort Greene Park; also, making yearly provision for the celebration of Memorial Day in Brooklyn.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. J. J. Sullivan—Authorizing the Controller of the City of New York to issue bonds to reimburse owners of cattle affected with tuberculosis in 1896 and destroyed by order of the health authorities. The City Board of Health is empowered to audit all claims.

Mr. Laimbeer—Regarding actions to recover real property not over six inches in width where the same is used for a party wall.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan—Increasing the pay of Inspectors of Election in cities of the first class to $7 on registration days, $6 on election days and $6 for the canvass of votes, also making the pay of poll clerks the same as Inspectors and ballot clerks—$6 per day.

Mr. Kennedy—Fixing the rate of fare at 2 cents for foot passengers on the ferry operated between Thirty-fourth Street, New York, and Long Island City.

Mr. Adler—Compelling Police Captains or Sergeants or Acting Sergeants to take bail from any person arrested on charge of felony, and fixing the sum of such bail at not less than $1,000 or more than $3,000, and making the penalty for conviction not more than five years.

Mr. Zurn—Providing that milk containing less than 4 per cent. of fats shall be considered adulterated.

Mr. Degnan—Carrying out the State Controller's suggestions for increasing collateral inheritance tax on estates. The tax is fixed at 5 per cent. on estates of $500,000 and over, 10 per cent. on estates of $1,000,000 and over, 15 per cent. on estates of $2,000,000 and over, and 20 per cent. on estates of $3,000,000 and over.

Mr. Garby—Allowing barbering on Staten Island Sundays up to 1 P. M.

THE PARSHALL BILL.

Assembly Canals Committee Hears Arguments on the Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Before the Assembly Canals Committee this afternoon there was a hearing on the Parshall bill amending the law relating to navigation corporations engaged in inter-State commerce or commerce in the State canals, so as not to limit the capital of a company engaged or designed to engage in such. The present law limits the capital of such corporations to $50,000.

Lyman P. Smith, representing the Associated Boat Owners, opposed the bill on the ground that if enacted it would turn over the Erie Canal to large corporations and drive out those now engaged in canal traffic for a fair and moderate return. O. F. Potter followed in the same line.

Erastus Wiman dilated on the steady decadence of the tonnage on the canals from 1880 to 1895 and the great increase in the tonnage of the competing railways for a corresponding period. There was no hope that trade conditions on the canal would ever be better so long as things were in their present disorganized state and each individual boat owner running things as a family affair. What was needed was organization of large capital to build great terminals and bigger boats. It was proposed to establish a fifty-thousand-dollar terminal at Buffalo, and another, at a cost of $130,000, at New York. He appeared in the interest of the Canal and Lake Transportation Company, recently formed to bring Western freight, especially flour, from the Pillsbury mills, through the great lakes and canals to New York City. The company's operations would add greatly to the commercial supremacy of the State.

Another hearing will be given Feb. 9.

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

The Keystone Company of Sterling, Ill., Embarrassed.

STERLING, Ill., Feb. 2.—The extensive works of the Keystone Manufacturing Company, Thomas A. Galt, President, were closed by the Sheriff to-day, on a levy made in favor of Mr. Galt for $89,085, and the First National Bank of Sterling for $9,996.

Regarding the failures, the company's attorney, Charles F. Shuey of Chicago, who arrived in Sterling this evening, says:

"The failure was brought about through inability to make collections, the past Winter having been the most disastrous on record. It is understood that the committee has bills and accounts receivable aggregating over $250,000. While no statement of assets and liabilities can now be procured, it can be stated roughly that they are about equal, and will aggregate between $500,000 and $600,000 each.

It is probable that business will be resumed as soon as a satisfactory settlement can be made with creditors.

The Keystone Company manufactured all kinds of farming implements.

Failures in the West.

UNION CITY, Ind., Feb. 2.—A trust deed was filed yesterday at Winchester, in which the Bowen Carriage Company turns over its plant and all its belongings to Oliver C. Gordon, to be managed by him for the creditors. The object is to save costs and litigation, and pay off all liabilities in full, and to open the plant later on for business. The liabilities are $15,500, and the assets are $25,000.

DECATUR, Mich., Feb. 2.—The Doherty Hardware and Furniture Company, at Coleman, has filed chattel mortgages covering its entire stock, in favor of John M. Morley of East Saginaw, as Trustee.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Cases in Which Applications for Clemency Were Denied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President has granted the application for pardon in the cases of Moses Ross, convicted of profanity in the District of Columbia, and sentenced Dec. 29 to pay $20 and serve ninety days in the workhouse, and Wong Gim, convicted in California of contempt as a defaulting witness and sentenced in December, 1896, to one year in the San Francisco county jail.

In the case of John Matthews, convicted in New York of conspiracy, the sentence of three and one-half years in the Kings County Penitentiary is commuted one year from April, 1895. William Burke, convicted in Indian Territory of obtaining goods under false pretenses, also secured a commutation of one year on his sentence of two years and six months in the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Denials of clemency were made by the President in the cases of Alexander Colvin, Missouri, counterfeiting; B. R. Pendleton, West Virginia, removing spirits; Henry A. L. Markel, Ohio, receiving stolen stamps; Edward Bookmeyer, Pennsylvania, presenting false pension claim; Oscar Dawson, West Virginia, robbing a Post Office, and Henry Burkem, Texas, horse thief.

ACCUSED OF BABE MURDER.

Husband and Wife Arrested and Confined in Jail.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Mark Ellsworth and his wife of Genesee, Penn., a village ten miles south of here, were taken to the Coudersport jail yesterday charged with the deliberate murder of their two months' old baby.

The infant disappeared recently, and the parents notified the neighbors that it had been kidnapped. A posse scoured the surrounding country, but found no traces of any strangers. Suspicion was aroused, and a search being made in other directions, tracks were discovered leading from the house to a spring in which, under the ice, was found the body of the missing child.

Mrs. Ellsworth has made a full confession. She is about twenty-five years old, and her husband is a few years older.

Palmer's Wife Sees Him.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Arthur Palmer, the Mamaroneck murderer, after passing a restless night in jail, was taken before Coroner Bannig of Mount Vernon to-day, and was held for the Grand Jury. His wife came on from Toronto yesterday, and she was admitted to the jail to-day. She talked with him about the murders, but he still professed to have no recollection of them. Sheriff Johnson went to Long Island City to-day to arrange for the transfer of Palmer and other dangerous prisoners to the Queens County jail.

A Miser Found Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—The body of William Ohms, aged about seventy-five years, was found in his dilapidated dwelling, at 716 Julia Street, this forenoon. He was last seen alive on last Saturday, and it is believed he died some time during Sunday. Ohms lived alone, and was supposed to be destitute. In an iron pot in a corner of his sleeping room was found gold coin, together with bank notes and Government bonds, aggregating $10,000.

WOULD SHIP ARMS OPENLY

GEN. SICKLES SAYS IT IS NOT UNLAWFUL TO HELP CUBA.

Declares in a Speech There Is No Precedent for War Declared on the Ground that Belligerency Has Been Recognized.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles delivered an address on Cuba last night, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, in Historical Hall, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, Brooklyn. Among other things he said:

"We should recognize the Cubans as belligerents. That would give them a flag on land and sea. It would enable them to enter into public engagements. It would bring the conflict at once within the usages of civilized warfare.

"President Cleveland, in his last annual message, presented the Cuban question in a form altogether appropriate. I shall adopt his propositions. I maintain that the time for intervention has arrived. I maintain that we should act at once—now!

"Spain has never allowed her dependencies the smallest measure of self-government. All the public employments are filled by appointment from the Spanish Government. These officials are notorious for their peculations and corruption in office.

"Taxation in Cuba, considering the population and trade, is unparalleled, and only a mere fraction of the revenue is expended for the benefit of Cuba. At the close of the last war the taxation was $40,000,000 a year. Necessity compelled a reduction to $26,000,000, and the population is about 1,600,000. Only a tenth of the island is cultivated.

"Cuba, geographically, is a part of our territory. Cuba in the hands of an adversary would be a base of operations. All the instincts of self-preservation teach us that Cuba must be a Gibraltar for us—not for our enemies.

"We have the right to call for an armistice and stop the fighting. We have exercised this right, and so has England, in similar cases. There is no precedent for a war declared on the ground that belligerency or independence has been recognized. Armed intervention may be treated as a provocation, yet not necessarily so.

"President Cleveland says that we cannot allow any other power to interfere, and this is a correct policy. They must fight it out or we."

In concluding, Gen. Sickles declared it was lawful to send arms and stores to the Cubans. He was willing to personally direct all such shipments from the docks of New York in broad daylight, and he would defy Spain to molest him. He ridiculed the idea that Spain, with a war on her hands that she had not been able to cope with in two years of effort, would declare war against the United States. He closed with the statement that the President of the United States could terminate the cruel struggle in Cuba by simply saying to Spain that it must stop.

In a complimentary speech, Mr. Theodore S. Nye moved a vote of thanks to Gen. Sickles, which was given with a will.

MR. ANDREWS'S DEFENSE.

The Education Commissioner Says the Mayor Is Misinformed.

Commissioner Walter Edson Andrews of the Board of Education, who has been requested by Mayor Strong to resign, on the ground that he caused trouble in the board by his opposition to Roman Catholics, said last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"In the first place, the Mayor has been grossly misinformed, and I am surprised that any member of the board should make such statements as have been made to the Mayor, for they are totally devoid of truth. As a matter of fact, I have never brought up religion in the board, and never voted against any teacher or Principal nominated by the board. I have always worked in the interest of the public school system without relation to race or creed.

"This is a trumped-up charge from beginning to end, and the Mayor, who is looking for the nomination of Mayor of Greater New York, has been led astray by some of these reformers, who have led him to believe that their support is valuable. I suppose that the thing at the bottom of all this is that I did not cast my vote for Mr. Hubbel, who was elected President of the board by a bare majority. Mr. Hubbel, of course, wants a safe working majority, and, as there are too many against him he has taken this means of reducing the chances of defeat, and I am the victim. I stand ready and prepared to meet any charges that may be brought against me, and intend to make a fight for my rights."

When asked if the Mayor had requested him to resign, Mr. Andrews said: "The Mayor says he has requested my resignation, but I'm not saying whether he has or has not."

Y. M. C. A. Essay and Debate.

The first of the patriotic debates arranged by members of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for February took place last evening at Association Hall. The subject of the debate was "International Arbitration." The essay was delivered by J. Elmer Christie, and the debate was on the resolution "That the United States should ratify the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain."

The essayist argued in favor of arbitration by nations wherever it was possible to do so in accordance with national dignity. James Ferry, W. S. Temple, and others took part in the debate.

Brooklyn High School Study.

At the monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday, the letter sent by the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County, referring to the course of study at the Girls' High School, was taken up and briefly discussed. Not all of the members seem to think that the strictures passed upon the course of study on the ground that it is too difficult and tends to affect the health of the girls are justified. The subject was referred to the Committees on High Schools, Studies, and Health.

Says Viafore Is the Murderer.

A statement made yesterday by Angela Valoma, mother-in-law of Rocco De Sio, who was murdered Saturday night at his home, 325 Potter Place, Bedford Park, fixes the crime upon Viafore, the man who was arrested shortly after the crime. The statement was made to Assistant District Attorney Astarita and Detective Sergeant Petrosino. Giuseppe Rondello, who was implicated in the affair, has not yet been arrested.

Architectural League Meeting.

The monthly meeting and dinner of the Architectural League of New York was held last night at the Art Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. George P. Post presided. After dinner C. Howard Walker of Boston read a paper on "The Late William Morris and His Works." Francis Lathrop spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Morris when he was studying in England, and related some interesting anecdotes about him. The league will have a dinner Feb. 18.

Bunce's Fleet to Visit Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 2.—A letter from Admiral Bunce to Mayor Smythe received to-day, says that nearly all the ships of the squadron of evolution will come into the harbor after the manoeuvres outside, and an exchange of courtesies will be in order. About fifteen of the ships can easily come over the bar. Secretary Herbert will be the guest of the Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 18 and will be present at the annual banquet of the Chamber. Secretary Lamont and Gen. Miles have also been invited to be present on this occasion.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINAL

CONFESSIONS OF A PRISONER AT HOLIDAYSBURG.

Says He Tried to Kill With Dynamite, Poison, and the Bacilli of Diphtheria—Case in Court.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—One of the most remarkable criminal cases in Pennsylvania was brought into court here to-day.

Sept. 10, 1896, an attempt was made to blow up the residence with dynamite of Levi E. Waller, a lawyer of this place. The attempt was traced to Clifton Knorr, a young man of good family, but of dissolute habits.

Knorr confessed on his arrest that he had been hired by Lloyd S. Wintersteen, a lawyer prominent at the bar of this county and interested in many business ventures, to blow up Mr. Waller's residence for the purpose of killing Mr. Waller and his family.

Wintersteen was arrested, and to-day the Grand Jury found seven true bills against Wintersteen and Knorr, charging them with several forms of attempting to kill.

Another attempt at murder was confessed to by Knorr to-day. He made a confession that prior to the attempt he made to blow up Mr. Waller's family Wintersteen had induced him to attempt the assassination of Mr. Waller by shooting him. Knorr laid in wait for Waller, but the latter's life was saved by his unexpected departure from town.

As if this was not enough, Knorr confessed to an attempt to kill his stepmother, Mrs. Knorr, and that, too, by means that only the wildest of fictionists would have thought of.

Knorr, in his confession, says that he twice attempted to poison his stepmother by putting poison in her tea, but each time, by a fortunate chance, the attempt was frustrated.

Then, on the suggestion of Wintersteen, he wrote to a certain place in New York City, and there procured the baccilli of diphtheria, with the purpose of imparting the disease to his stepmother.

When the baccilli arrived Knorr learned that the only way the disease could be imparted by this means was by inoculation. It was impossible for him to adopt this means without his stepmother's knowledge, but, in the hope that she would contract the disease anyhow, he scattered the germs throughout her clothing.

All these attempts at murder, according to Knorr's confession, arose from a business transaction in which Wintersteen was worsted by Mr. Waller, and in which Mrs. Knorr had a financial interest.

When the bills from the Grand Jury were returned to court to-day, Frederick Ikeler, counsel for Wintersteen, asked for a continuance until the May term of court. The prosecution wanted to know on what grounds the continuance was asked for, but Mr. Ikeler refused to state, and his refusal was sustained by the Court.

Judge Ikeler, father of counsel for the defendant, and formerly an intimate friend of Wintersteen's, was the sitting Judge. On this account he telegraphed to Judge Metzger of Williamsport to come here to-morrow and hear the argument for a continuance of the case.

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Large Contributions from the Cigar and Tobacco Trade.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

From Cigar and Tobacco Trades.

By Messrs. W. H. Cummings, President; Henry Rosenwald, Treasurer, and Edward Kerbs of the Cigar and Tobacco Trade Auxiliary:

Goldman, Sachs & Co.	$100	Reisman & Wolf.	$20
E. Rosenwald & Brother	100	Heyman Bros. & Loewenstein	15
A. Cohn & Co.	100	F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co.	15
Schroeder & Bon.	50	F. & E. Cranz	15
Weil & Co.	50	M. Jacoby & Co.	10
Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer	50	Ghio & Rovira	10
M. W. Mendel & Brother	50	Muller, Dubrul & Peters	10
Fred Schulz	50	Rosenthal Bros.	10
Powell, Smith & Co.	50	Bondy & Lederer	10
J. Bernheim & Son.	25	M. Foster & Co.	10
L. Friedman & Co.	25	M. Ertheiler & Son.	10
Sarrius & Co.	25	Landauer & Kaim.	10
G. Salomon & Bros.	25	A. Fries & Bros.	10
S. Bachman & Co.	25	Lichtenstein Bros. Company	10
Cullinan Brothers.	25	S. Ottenberg & Brothers	10
S. Rossin & Sons.	25	F. Garcia, Bro. & Co.	10
G. Falk & Brother.	25	Arendt & Pringant.	10
Meyer & Mendelsohn	25	E. Spingarn	10
E. Hoffman & Son.	25	V. M. Ybor & Manrara	10
Gans Brothers & Rosenthal	25	J. C. Schramm	10
Pretzfeld & Co.	25	Carl Vogt's Sons.	10
E. Bach & Son.	25	A. H. Scoville & Co.	10
F. A. Frischen & Son	25	Weil & Co.	10
Lichtenstein Bros.	25	Joseph Hernsheim.	10
Schmid & Co.	25	Fred Frese	10
J. Bunzl & Son.	25	J. Lobenstein	10
C. H. Spitzner & Son	25	L. Goldschmidt & Co.	10
Rothschild & Bro.	25	H. Koenig, Popper & Co.	10
Jos. Mayer's Sons.	25	L. Gershel & Bro.	10
S. Auerbach & Co.	25	A. Gonzales & Co.	10
F. Miranda & Co.	25	M. Levy & Bro.	10
C. Lopez & Co.	25	Ruscher & Mellor.	10
Rosenbaum & Selsigberg	25	A. L. & C. S. Holt.	10
L. Nergan & Co.	20	Ferd. Hirsch Co.	10
Owl Cigar Co.	25	Baker & Du Bois.	10
M. Stachelberg	25	Ph. & J. Frank.	10
William Wicke Co.	25	I. Pendez & Alverez	10
G. Reusens	25	J. Meyer & Co.	10
M. Abenheim	25	G. C. Kienbusch	10
E. G. Toel	25	L. Blun	10
Kremelberg & Co.	25	Tobacco Leaf Publishing Co.	10
Reynes Bros. & Co.	25	U. S. Tobacco Journal	10
Jarvis & Co.	20	M. Pappenheimer.	10
H. Siebert Co.	20	W. H. Cummings.	10
E. Müller & Co.	20		
Carl Upmann	20		

Total	$2,277

By boxes in cigar and tobacco factories:

D. H. McAlpin & Co.	$100.07	Landauer & Kaim	$8.08
S. Josephs & Co.	40.01	M. Foster & Co.	7.41
Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer	35.91	M. P. Breslin & Co.	5.89
M. W. Mendel & Brother	22.75	Heyman Bros. & Loewenstein	3.82
Bondy & Lederer	13.20	Rosenthal Bros.	2.10
		Other boxes	3.73

Total	$242.06
Grand total for the cigar and tobacco trades	$2,520.06

New Jersey Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New Jersey will meet at New Brunswick Feb. 11-14. Among those who will take part are the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. P. N. Seerley, Springfield, Mass.; E. L. Shuey, Dayton, Ohio; O. Shelton, New York; Theodore Voorhees, Clarence J. Hicks, Daniel A. Waterman, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage MacKay, Newark; J. B. Carpenter, Jr., Brooklyn; Thomas T. Horney, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. H. Fuller, Lowell, Mass.; Lawrence B. Greenwood, Boston; George G. Mahy, Scranton, Penn.; Richard C. Morse, and Luther D. Wishard.

City Improvement Society's Work.

According to a report of work done in 1896 by the City Improvement Society, upward of 1,500 complaints of nuisances, such as defective sidewalks, obstructions, unsanitary conditions of premises, noisy animals, defective street lighting, and so forth, have been received. Among results accomplished are electric lighting of Columbus Avenue, soon to be an accomplished fact; stationing of policemen and flagmen at dangerous cable-car crossings, and the strict enforcement of the hack ordinances. The society furnishes a medium for the making of complaints against all public nuisances. The expenses for the year were $1,700.

To Bail Prisoners Promptly.

Upon the suggestion of Commissioner Grant, Chief Conlin yesterday gave notice to the commanding officers of precincts and squads that in all cases where persons arrested for bailable felonies desire to be bailed out they must be accorded the privilege of sending by messenger or telegraph for any Judge or Magistrate, and Sergeants and other officers in command at station houses must, when required, render all the assistance they can in conveying to Judges or Magistrates any message the person under arrest may desire to convey.

SIX FALL SEVEN STORIES

ELEVATOR DROPS TO THE CELLAR OF A NEW BUILDING.

Presence of Mind of One of the Men Probably Saved His Companions from Serious Injury—None of Them Badly Hurt.

A freight elevator used in hoisting building materials in the New York Life Insurance Company's Building, in course of construction at 346 and 348 Broadway, fell from the seventh floor to the cellar about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were six men on the car, but none was seriously injured.

John H. Singl, thirty-seven years old, a marble cutter, of 101 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, had his right ankle sprained. Frederick Schuman, thirty years old, of 300 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, elevator man, suffered a slight injury to the left side. Henry Zahn, forty-one years old, a marble cutter, of 414 East Fifth Street, had a slight contusion of the right hand and arm.

The other three men suffered only slight bruises. They were August Anderson, thirty-one years old, a marble cutter, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Paul Runth, forty-three years old, marble cutter, 638 East Ninth Street, and William Brown, forty-five years old, carpenter, 94 Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

Ambulance Surgeon Holmes of the Hudson Street Hospital attended the men at the building, and all were able to go to their homes.

The power for the elevator was furnished by a small dynamo, which was used for no other purpose. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the burning out of a fuse on the dynamo. In addition to the six passengers, the car carried about 1,300 pounds of freight in the shape of marble trimmings.

The car had a guaranteed carrying capacity of considerably more than the combined weight of the men and freight, and no danger was apprehended when the car started from the top floor of the building. The car was being stopped at the seventh floor to unload some of the freight, when without a sound of a break of any kind it began to descend at a rapid rate.

Schuman realized instantly that nothing could be done to avert a crash, and with remarkable presence of mind he shouted to the other men to jump for the cross beam overhead, and hold fast. Simultaneously the six frightened passengers adopted the suggestion. This probably saved them from serious injury, if not instant death.

The elevator struck the floor in the cellar with a terrible crash. The men were unable to retain their grip on the beam when the car struck, but the force of the fall had been broken. The men were piled in a heap on the floor of the car, and it was some time before they could be extricated from their position. Two were unconscious, but quickly revived.

The car was so badly damaged that it cannot be used again. No blame is attached to Schuman; in fact, the men are so well pleased over their miraculous escape that they do not think of blaming any person.

IRISH AMNESTY MEETING.

Speeches by John E. Redmond and W. Bourke Cockran.

Fully 2,500 persons went to the Grand Central Palace last night to hear John E. Redmond and W. Bourke Cockran speak to the Irish amnesty meeting.

Judge Van Hoesen presided. The list of Vice Presidents included the Governors of four States, Senators from ten States, and Congressmen from nearly every State in the Union. The Vice Presidents from this city included Robert A. Van Wyck, Roger A. Pryor, L. A. Giegerich, Joseph F. Daly, Recorder Goff, Charles A. Dana, Henry D. Purroy, William Sohmer, George B. McClellan, Police Commissioners Grant and Parker, Julius Harburger, John Quincy Adams, and C. C. Shayne.

Mr. Redmond reviewed the history of the prisoner's offense, which he said was a political one, and told how English justice was one method of dealing with Irish prisoners and another for dealing with her own. He described the cruelties which he said are inflicted on the men in confinement, and said he knew for four years that Gallagher and Whitehead were insane, and told Home Secretary Asquith so, but was laughed at.

"Only six of these men are left in prison," he said. "One was recently sent to a criminal lunatic asylum. The other five are in Portland prison. Two of those five are now insane, yet they are grinding out their lives in the jail Two others are broken in health, and I expect any day to hear that one of them has dropped dead in his cell. American opinion is very potent in England. Recent events have shown, I think, how anxious is England for the good will of this country, and a current of opinion favorable in favor of the release of those prisoners would be of enormous help to us."

Mr. Cockran denounced the policy of England in dealing with weak nations and weak people, and said England's discredit was brought upon herself by her sacrifice of justice in Ireland. He commented on the arbitration treaty, and declared it was regarded in Washington with distrust and suspicion, whereas a similar treaty with France or Germany would be ratified at once, simply because the world had learned to believe that everything the British Government proposes in international dealings has a sinister or overreaching motive. He closed with an arraignment of the British Government and predictions of dire consequences unless a change is made in its policy.

The Chief Makes New Roundsmen.

Chief Conlin yesterday appointed the following men Roundsmen: Patrick Curran, Elizabeth Street Station; James Trunk, Elizabeth Street Station; William L. Fennelly, Madison Street Station; Cornelius G. Tubbs, East Fifth Street Station; William L. Brown, East Twenty-second Street Station; William McCarthy, West Thirtieth Street Station; Elmer B. Dixon, West Thirtieth Street Station; Albert F. Mason, West Thirty-seventh Street Station; Michael Breen, West Forty-seventh Street Station; Edward McGuire, East Sixty-seventh Street Station; William H. Lonergan, West One Hundredth Street Station; John J. Lantry, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and Matthew Robinson, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

Church Students' Convention.

The Church Students' Missionary Association of the United States and Canada will hold its tenth annual convention at the General Theological Seminary this week. To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock the delegates and visitors will be welcomed by Dean Hoffman of the seminary. The annual charge to the convention will be delivered in the evening by Bishop Hare of South Dakota. Friday evening the speakers will be the Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving of Brazil, the Rev. Dr. Langford, Secretary of the Board of Missions, and the Rev. Brockholst Morgan. Saturday evening addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks and Archdeacon Kirkby. The sessions are public.

Aid for India Welcome.

In reply to an inquiry made by cable and addressed to Lord Elgin, Viceroy of India, at Calcutta, The Christian Herald yesterday received the following cable message:

Calcutta, Feb. 2.

Your cablegram received. The Famine Fund Committee will welcome all contributions. Money is preferred to grain.

VICEROY.

The Christian Herald, Bible House, New York, has opened an Indian Famine Relief Fund, and will receive contributions and transmit them by cable, free of charge.

The Strongest Fortification

Against disease, one which enables us to undergo unscathed risks from hurtful climatic influences, exposure, overwork, and fatigue, is the vigor that is imparted to a debilitated physique by the peerless medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. You may possess this vigor in a higher degree than the trained athlete, although your muscular development may be far inferior to his. Vigor implies sound, good digestion, and sound repose, two blessings conferred by the Bitters, which remedies malarial, rheumatic, nervous, and kidney trouble.

They are going rapidly, the greatest reduction sale we have ever had. All Winter stock at less than cost.

Suits to order, $12.50; Trousers, $3.50; Overcoats, $14.00.

MONEY BACK! YOU TAKE NO RISK! SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

MEN'S LEAGUE OF THE CHURCH.

Addressed by Col. Waring, Who Explained His Work Here.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring delivered an address in the lecture room of the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last evening, before the recently organized Men's League of the Church. This league is intended to care for the moral, social, and physical improvement of the great west side of Upper New York, and its membership includes men in all the churches, and among all the residents of the city west of Central Park.

About 200 representative men attended the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Shaw, pastor of the church, opened the meeting. He was followed by James M. Gifford, President of the league, who made a speech defining the purposes of the league, and introduced Commissioner Waring.

The Commissioner was received with warm applause. He said that he had been called a carpet bagger, but he was in reality a typical New Yorker, having been educated in the city, and having had the honor of being engaged in laying out Central Park and of having projected the Mall, and planted the four rows of magnificent elms that now embellish it.

At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he had gone to the front with a New York regiment, and afterward had been engaged in business in the city. Called by Mayor Strong to take charge of the Street Cleaning Department, he had refused unless he was allowed to have his own way, which was given to him. As soon as he took charge of the department he found that politics had interfered with the work, and that to succeed he must drive the influence of politics out of the department, which he had done, with the best results. No man now owed his position in the department to politics, and politics could not serve a man if he did not do his work.

Col. Waring asked the co-operation of all good citizens in his work of practical reform. The Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, followed Col. Waring and extolled the work of the Commissioner, and called on all good citizens to aid him.

THE LIBBEY ART SALE.

About $7,000 Realized for the Pictures Last Night.

The sale of the modern paintings, etchings, and engravings which belonged to the late William Libbey was concluded last evening at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, by Ortgies & Co. The amount realized last evening exceeded $7,000, and several of the paintings realized very fair prices. The bidding was seldom spirited.

"Near Evening," by George Inness, was started at $400, and knocked down at $460. "Schoeningen," by F. H. Kaemmerer, brought $445. "The Golden Gate, San Francisco," by A. Bierstadt, went for $600; "The Sheepfold," by Charles Jacque, $390. Another painting by A. Bierstadt, "Spearing Fish by Torchlight, Lake Tahoe, California," sold for $325. "Calm Day on the Maas," by Pierre J. Clays, was knocked down at $350. There was good bidding on the painting, "Pursued by Wolves," by Wiernz Alfred Kowalski, and it finally went for $360. "Reverie," by G. Jacquet, was one of the most admired paintings, and went for $680. "Cattle in the Tyrolese Mountains," by Wilhelm Frey of Munich, brought $285. "The Winning Yacht," by Edward Moran of New York, brought $145.

Traction Company Failed to Appear.

Nobody appeared for the Metropolitan Traction Company in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, to answer the charge of maintaining a public nuisance at Broadway and Fourteenth Street by running cars around the curve there at too high a rate of speed. It was found later that through some oversight no notification had been sent to the company. Notice was sent yesterday for an appearance next Thursday.

New Electric Light Company.

The Midland Electric Light Company of Richmond County has been organized and incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000. The Directors are William B. Rockwell, Ernest G. Wightman, and Merle J. Wightman. The new company is a branch of the Midland Electric Railroad Company. It will be a rival to the Richmond County Electric Company, which designed to secure the monopoly on Staten Island.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The New England Agricultural Society decided to-day to hold the fair for 1897 in Portland, Me.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 2.—Charles P. Scott fell in front of a fast east-bound express to-night and was killed instantly. He was very wealthy.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 2.—Joel H. Eyrul, a well-known commission merchant of this city, who for some time had been a sufferer from heart disease, fell on the icy pavement this morning and died instantly.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—The Senate to-day

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Chandler Introduces a Resolution Protesting Against Recognition of the Single Gold Standard.

A DEBATE ON IMMIGRATION.

The Conference Report on the Bill Meets with Vigorous Objections—Arrangements for Counting the Electoral Vote.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Bimetallism, immigration, and the Nicaraguan Canal question occupied most of the attention of the Senate to-day. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) brought up the question of bimetallism by a resolution declaring that "it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should not permanently acquiesce in the single gold standard, and that the efforts of the Government in all its branches should be steadily directed to secure and maintain the use of silver, as well as gold, as standard money, with the free coinage of both, under a system of bimetallism to be established through international agreement, or with such safeguards of legislation as will insure the parity in value of the two metals at a fixed ratio, furnish a sufficient volume of metallic money, and give immunity to the world of trade from violent fluctuations in exchange. The resolution was referred.

The Immigration Bill.

The conference report on the Immigration bill was taken up and was opposed by Mr. Gibson, (Dem., Md.,) who raised the point against it that the conference committee had exceeded its power and had injected new matter into the bill. A speech was made in defense of the conference committee and the bill by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) Much indignation was expressed by Mr. Lodge at interference with legislation on the part of the North German Lloyds and its agent in Chicago, to prevent the passage of the bill. If the bill were defeated, he said, it would be taken as the victory of a corporation on a great question of public policy. The report went over without action, Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) giving notice that he would speak against it to-morrow on the parliamentary point raised by Mr. Gibson.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up. Mr. Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) who had the floor to continue his speech against it, declined to state whether he thought the bill could be disposed of in such time as to give any opportunity for other important legislation. He gave notice of a substitute for the bill, which would provide for the appointment of an interoceanic canal commission, to have surveys and investigations made, for the determination of the most feasible route for the canal. Notice of another amendment was given by Mr. Teller, (Rep., Col.,) also providing for a survey before any canal bonds are guaranteed by the Government of the United States, and that if the cost should be reported as exceeding $150,000,000, no bonds shall be guaranteed and no responsibility assumed. Mr. Vilas had not finished his speech when the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Bills Acted Upon.

The House bill to pay to Ellis H. Roberts, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, $800, representing a loss incurred in the office, without default or negligence on his part, and made good to the Government by him, was passed.

A bill to increase the pensions of the survivors of the war of 1812 (twelve in number) was introduced by Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) and referred.

A bill granting a pension of $100 a month to Cassius M. Clay, Sr., of Kentucky, a Major General of Volunteers, was introduced by Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) and referred.

A resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the alleged killing at Sagua Legrande, Cuba, of the son of M. F. Lopez, an American citizen, was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) asked unanimous consent to have taken from the calendar and passed the House bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol Building—remarking at the same time that there was great misapprehension on the subject of saloons in the Capitol. Objection was made by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) who said that he desired to examine the provisions of the bill.

House bill granting pensions to Gray's Battalion of Arkansas Volunteers was passed.

BOTTLING SPIRITS IN BOND.

Favorable Report to the Senate on a Bill Which Rectifiers Oppose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill to permit the bottling of distilled spirits in bond. The bill sets out in detail the provisions under which spirits may be bottled and guaranteed by the Government stamp. The reduction of spirits is provided for under a clause, which reads:

"The distiller may, whenever necessary, reduce such spirits as are withdrawn for bottling purposes by the addition of pure water only to 100 percentum proof for spirits for domestic use, or to not less than 80 percentum proof for spirits for export purposes," &c., under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe.

An alleged discrimination against the rectifier appears in the last clause of the second section, which reads: "And no spirits shall be withdrawn for bottling under this act until after the period shall have expired within which a distiller may request a gauge of distilled spirits as provided in Section 50 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894." This is the act relating to the bonded period, and makes the minimum of such period four years.

It is contended by the rectifiers that it is impossible for them to keep distilled spirits four years for the reason that the spirits have already become aged when they get them. A fight is to be made by the rectifiers against the bill when it comes up in the Senate.

ARRANGING FOR THE COUNT.

House Galleries Set Apart for the Use of Members' Families—Diplomatic and Consular Bill Passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House to-day passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, with trifling changes. The consulate at Horgan, Switzerland, (salary $2,000,) was abolished, and the total appropriation reduced to $1,673,708.

The usual resolution was agreed to providing for a joint session of Congress on the 10th inst. to count the Electoral vote and declare the result.

Senate amendments were agreed to to the resolution authorizing the temporary stringing of wires for lighting and decorating in connection with the approaching inaugural ceremonies.

In Committee of the Whole the House took up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. It carries a total appropriation of $5,780,811, less by $119,508 than the appropriations for the current year. General debate continued for a couple of hours, the principal subject being the matter of electric lighting in the District. Only part of the bill was considered.

A resolution setting apart the House galleries for the exclusive use of the families of the members of Congress on the occasion of the counting of the Electoral vote, Feb. 10, was agreed to.

DEEPENING THE HARBOR CHANNEL.

Favorable Report by Col. Gillespie to Secretary Lamont.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary Lamont sent to the House to-day the report of Col. G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, on the results of a survey of New York Harbor, from the Narrows to the sea, with a view of obtaining a depth of 35 feet at mean low water.

Col. Gillespie estimates that to obtain a channel 1,000 feet wide and 35 feet deep at mean low water would cost $1,740,000. This amount includes the construction of four dredges at $100,000 each. A channel of similar depth and 1,500 feet wide is estimated to cost $2,772,000, which includes constructing five dredges at $100,000 each.

The estimated cost of maintaining a channel of the same depth, 2,000 feet wide, is $4,180,000, which includes the cost of six dredges at $100,000 each.

These estimates are based upon the net cost of dredging heretofore done in the harbor by the United States dredge. Should the work be done by contract the estimates should be increased 20 per cent.

Col. Gillespie considers the improvement providing for a channel 1,000 feet wide and 35 feet deep at mean low water from the Narrows to the sea to be a worthy one, and justified by the interests of commerce involved.

For the reason that the channel through Lower New York Bay is everywhere exposed to the full action of the sea, it would be necessary, the report says, either for the contractor or the Government to construct specially adapted hydraulic dredges, their number depending upon the urgency of the work.

The number of steamers and sailing vessels of deep draft which come to this port through the southern, or main, entrance increases from year to year, and it is particularly noticeable that the draft and tonnage of steamers have progressively increased during the past six years.

Since 1890 all the steamship companies have added new and enlarged steamers to their lists, the draft of some of these being as great as 30½ feet, or a little in excess of the depth in the channel at low tide. As these steamers require, for safe navigation, two or three feet of water under their keels, it is apparent that they cannot leave port at low tide, so long as the improved channel has but thirty feet at that stage.

Steamship companies and great commercial bodies interested in the growth and advancement of the Nation's commerce, wealth, and international standing unite in an appeal, supported by an impressive array of facts and arguments, that the main ship channel from the Narrows to the sea shall be deepened to thirty-five feet at mean low water.

BANKING COMMITTEE SPLITS.

Chairman Walker Refuses to Answer Questions by a Member.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Controller Eckels to-day further discussed banking and currency matters with the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Replying to a question, Mr. Eckels said that a banking bill which did not get rid of demand obligations would not relieve the existing condition of the Treasury.

Mr. Walker (Chairman) began questions relative to his bill. When the section of his explanation of the measure reading "It (the bill) provides a surer and safer method for the current redemption, and also the final redemption of such notes than under existing laws," was reached, Mr. Spaulding (Rep., Mich.) started to ask a number of questions regarding this statement. Mr. Walker objected, saying that he had the floor.

Mr. Spaulding replied that if he did not have the right to ask questions on a paragraph when it was reached he would not serve on the committee.

Mr. Walker said that the committee had accorded him this time to ask questions on his bill, and he would keep the floor. After some discussion it was agreed to go through the bill and ask questions on it later.

A few minutes later Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) interrupted with a question. Mr. Walker objected to this.

Mr. Cox said that he would understand this matter or go back to the House. Mr. Cox pressed his inquiry, and Mr. Walker instructed the official reporter not to take down the remarks of Mr. Cox.

Mr. Cox replied that he did not care whether or not they were taken down, and again inquired if he could ask his question.

Mr. Walker replied that Mr. Eckels would proceed on his bill, as agreed to by the committee.

Mr. Cox left the room.

Mr. Eckels agreed with Mr. Walker in the statement that under the present law the United States had the most expensive currency system of any first-class nation. The bill of Mr. Walker, he said, embodied a good many correct banking systems. The principal objection to it, as with the other bills, was that it undertook to engraft an entirely new note system upon the present system. Further, he did not believe in having the Government issue any more demand obligations.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President Gives His Approval to a Number of Measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President has approved these acts:

Extending the time for completing the bridge across the East River between New York City and Long Island.

Authorizing the establishment of a life-saving station on the coast of Maryland.

To establish railroad bridges across the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in Kentucky.

To confirm certain cash entries of public lands.

For the relief of John Puhm, Sr., of Nashville, Tenn.

To prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians and providing penalties therefor.

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use Fort Bidwell for an Indian training school.

To authorize the construction or acquisition of a bridge over the Rio Grande River at El Paso, Texas.

Granting honorable discharge to Andrew V. Sende.

For the relief of the Rev. Edwin Warriner.

For the relief of Rufus Batz.

For the relief of Abraham O. Wancop.

To remove the charge of degradation against Anthony O'Grady, alias John Davis, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

For the relief of George T. Stevens, Assistant Surgeon, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers.

Granting pensions to Mrs. Jane Stewart Whiting, widow of Commodore William Danforth Whiting, United States Navy; Lena D. Smith, widow of Brig. Gen. Green Clay Smith of Kentucky; William T. Walker, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, (increase;) Rufus H. Paine, First New Hampshire Artillery, (increase;) Celeste A. Boughton, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace Boughton; George C. Abbey, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, (increase.)

The act to provide for an examination and survey of a water route from the mouth of the jetties at the City of Galveston, Texas, through the ship channel and up Buffalo Bayou to Houston, Texas.

The Du Pont Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The chances of Mr. Du Pont having his case reopened in the Senate appear to be rather against him. The Committee on Privileges and Elections considered the case this morning, and while it came to no conclusion, the drift of the sentiment was that the matter was res adjudicata, and could not be reopened. A conclusion will be reached at a special meeting to be held Friday.

Department Deficiencies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House to-day the deficiency estimates of the various departments required to complete the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and prior years. The deficiency for the postal service is $1,764,526 and for the other departments $2,255,394.

Dyspepsia? TRY VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE) The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

A NORTHERN PACIFIC SALE

BLOCK OF STOCK SAID TO HAVE GONE TO EUROPE.

Story of Northern Pacific and Great Northern Union Revived by Offer for Bonds of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

The bankers who were in the syndicate that underwrote, or guaranteed, the reorganization plan of the Northern Pacific Railroad were notified yesterday by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., managers of the syndicate, to turn in their pro rata share of 100,000 shares of Northern Pacific common stock and 5,000 shares of preferred. This was accepted by many as confirming the report of the sale by Morgan & Co. to a European syndicate of 13,000 shares of common and 172,000 shares of preferred North Pacific stocks.

J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. declined yesterday to admit or deny the story of the block of stocks mentioned, which is about two-thirds of what came to the syndicate through default in payment of assessments. Others of the syndicate, however, said there was no doubt the blocks of securities had been sold. Their purchasers were not positively known, and some were disposed to believe the purchasers were not foreigners. The managers of the syndicate have not denied that the purchasers were German financiers identified, probably, with the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. The amount involved was about $3,500,000, and if, as stated, the buyers close in option on the rest of the New York syndicate's holdings, the foreign investment in Northern Pacific will in this instance be about $5,000,000.

The managers of the underwriters' syndicate have also sold $1,500,000 of the $4,500,000 of the Northern Pacific prior lien 4 per cents. The purchasers were probably Americans. With the transaction spoken of as the sale to a German syndicate, the sale of the 4 per cents leaves the syndicates with but $7,184,000 of securities to market.

The underwriting syndicate, but for these large transactions, would have had, by reason of the default in assessments, to take up its pro rata share of 19,530 shares of Northern Pacific preferred, 258,390 shares of common, $4,500,000 of prior lien fours, and $4,180,000 of general lien threes.

Interest in the story of at least a union of interests between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Great Northern Railway was noised yesterday in a statement of offers for bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to the Berlin committee of bidders. The bid was 45, and jointly from the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Companies. The bidders, according to the story received from Europe by members of the old Oregon Company, wanted all the holdings of the Berlin committee, and proposed to pay July 1 with 3 per cent. interest, but the primary condition was on acceptance by at least $3,000,000. It was pointed out that the Berlin committee did not have $3,000,000 in bonds, and that this amount would not control the company, now the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Still, the plan was generally a good one, as the Navigation Company does business with both the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern and also the Union Pacific, which is spoken of as joining in the bid of the others for the Berlin holdings.

THE CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD.

The New Haven Road Will Pay Its Regular Dividend.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—"We can," says the Boston News Bureau, "state authoritatively that the New Haven Road does not contemplate a new issue of stock. It has yet to finance its $10,000,000 investment in New England Railroad stock and bonds, but it will not issue new stock on this account, nor is any reduction in dividends contemplated by the management.

"President Choate of the Old Colony, a New Haven Director, says he is unaware of any reason for the decline in the stock, and expresses the opinion that the decline is a stock-jobbing operation. He claims no knowledge of a disagreement between Mr. Clark and Mr. Morgan, or of Mr. Clark's illness. As to a rumor of a reduction in dividends, he says that the New Haven Road has already more than earned its regular dividend. He has no knowledge of a contemplated issue of securities."

These explanations came of reports and inquiries about the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the quotations for its securities on the New York Stock Exchange. The shares, whose lightest quotation on Monday was 173, went to 160 yesterday, but rallied at the closing to 163 bid, 165 asked. On Monday the quotations were: Opening, 171½; highest, 173; lowest, 171½; close, 170½ asked. The quotations yesterday were: Highest, 164; lowest, 160; closing, 164. The stock sold yesterday 18 points under the quotation of Dec. 29 last.

Part of the operationos since Saturday were influenced by reports of a probable reduction of the dividend from 8 to 6 per cent. per annum. This has been met by assertions that the quarterly report soon to be made public will show that the regular dividend was earned for the first two quarters of 1896. Another factor in depression were stories about the floating debt, amounting, according to some, to $9,000,000; according to others, to $6,000,000. This gossip was met with statements in regard to securities in the company's treasury which would cover this indebtedness and could readily be negotiated.

There were also criticisms of the company's acquisition of bonds, increasing its burdens in the matter of permanent support, its policy of improvements, and a general tendency to hasten unproductive betterments which might have been left to a series of years. There was also a disposition to predict a change in the management of the road.

SOFT COAL PERCENTAGES.

Concessions Made Which May End All Troubles.

Representatives of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association yesterday afternoon held an adjourned session of the special meeting convened in this city Monday to arrange a schedule of percentages for the distribution of the Ohio bituminous or soft coal traffic, and agreed on measures which promise and amicable settlement of the differences existing among the companies in the association. At the meeting were ex-Judge Stevenson Burke, representing the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad; N. Monsarrat, President of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad; M. D. Woodford of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad; Washington E. Connor, for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and Gen. G. M. Dodge, representing the Wheeling and Lake Erie Reorganization Committee.

Concessions were made to the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Road, which was the only road dissatisfied with the schedule arranged Monday. What the percentage was that had been agreed upon the members of the committee declined to state, but said that the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Road considers it satisfactory.

The association proposes to employ a salaried Commissioner, whose duties shall be to detect any rate cutting, and upon discovery to prosecute the offender under the Inter-State commerce law.

An Ohio Road Incorporated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The Cleveland and Eastern Railway Company was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $50,000 by Duane H. Tilden, George W. Lee, Charles E. Fish, George H. Hopper, and Charles Herbert Taylor. The line will run from Cleveland to Omeil on the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad.

Mr. Vanderbilt in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York and his retinue of servants arrived here to-night, and were driven at once to the Lowery House, Vermont Avenue and K Street, N. W., which he has leased.

DR. C. C. HALL'S ORTHODOXY.

It Was Discussed at Monday's Meeting of the Presbytery—His Books Were Criticized.

Presbyterians of this city and Brooklyn are interested in a discussion of the orthodoxy of the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who has been nominated for President of Union Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. John Fox of the Second Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn brought up the question in the meeting of the Presbytery on Monday, his doubts having been raised by the reading of Dr. Hall's books, "Does God Send Trouble?" and "The Gospel of the Divine Sacrifice."

Ezra M. Kingsley of Union Theological Seminary said yesterday that Dr. Fox's criticism would not affect the action of the Seminary Board at the election of its President Tuesday, and that Dr. Hall would probably be unanimously elected.

Dr. Fox would not discuss the subject yesterday.

"I regret," said he, "that this matter has gotten into the newspapers. I must refuse to discuss it in the public prints. I would like to make one correction in the reports, which say that I did not speak to Dr. Hall on my way out of the church. I did speak to him. We are the best of friends, and in introducing my resolution there was nothing personal."

The Rev. Dr. Hall generally denied himself to reporters yesterday and refused to discuss the affair.

The Rev. George N. Makely, who seconded the motion presented by Dr. Fox, was less reticent, but exceedingly guarded in what he had to say. "Dr. Fox," said he, "did not discover the unorthodox statements in Dr. Hall's book himself. They were first brought to his attention by members of his congregation, and, deeming it his duty, he called the attention of the Presbytery to the books, asking them to read them carefully and give their conclusions."

"Is there anything significant in this resolution coming just previous to Dr. Hall's election to the Presidency of the Union Theological Seminary?" was asked.

"No," was the quick reply. "How can there be? I do not see that that has anything to do with the Presbytery's action. What the clergy will do I do not know."

THE HERBERT FULLER HERE.

Point Raised in Bram's Behalf May Now be Settled.

The American barkentine Herbert Fuller, Capt. Laughlin, arrived yesterday, fifty-nine days out from Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of hides.

The Fuller is the vessel which was brought prominently to notice last Summer, when she arrived at Halifax with the bodies of Capt. Nash and his wife and that of the second mate, all of whom had been murdered. Chief Mate Bram, on whom the crime was fastened, was subsequently tried and convicted, principally through the testimony of Seaman Brown, who was at the wheel on the night of the tragedy, from which point, he asserted, he could see into the cabin.

An appeal has been taken by Bram's lawyers, who make the contention that it is impossible to see into the cabin from the wheel. As the Fuller had sailed for South American waters before the trial, this question has remained unsolved, pending her return here.

Swan & Son, agents for the vessel at this port, yesterday received a telegram from the office of the United States District Attorney at Boston, requesting them to allow no one to board the vessel. She was docked at Empire Stores, Brooklyn, and two men were stationed to keep off strangers.

The present Master, Capt. Laughlin, said yesterday that a man at the wheel could see into the cabin.

Rosenfeld Company Dissolves.

Proceedings have been taken for the dissolution of the Sydney Rosenfeld Company, theatrical managers, by Oppenheim & Severance, on behalf of the stockholders and Directors, to wind up the concern. The company was incorporated on Jan. 31, 1896, with a capital stock of $30,000, Sydney Rosenfeld and Hazen L. Hoyt being two of the Directors. It is stated that the capital with which the company began business has long since become exhausted in the production of theatrical representations in this city and elsewhere resulting in a loss, and the company is insolvent. Myron H. Oppenheim said yesterday that the liabilities are about $7,000, one-half of which is due to actors and actresses for salaries and the balance for printing, advertising, and other expenses.

Proposing to Sell a Church.

A meeting of the congregation of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, was held last night at the church, to discuss the project of selling the property, and building a new church further up town. Only about forty members were present, and, as it was considered that so important a matter should not be decided except by a full vote of the congregation, the meeting adjourned without action. It is believed generally that the Board of Trustees favors the sale, and that at the next meeting of the congregation it will be proposed and carried.

A Police Protest Successful.

While the committee representing the policemen of this city and Brooklyn were holding a meeting yesterday to protest against one clause in the police chapter of the Greater New York charter, the fact was made public that the objectionable clause had been eliminated. It is understood that Commissioner Parker was instrumental in having it stricken out. It was the clause which allowed the Police Commissioners to reduce any officer of the department to any rank at will.

Gen. Sickles Wants No Office.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles stated to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that there was no foundation for the report that he was to become Commissioner of Pensions. "There is nothing in it beyond a friendly interest among the veterans," said he. "I could not think of accepting such a position. My health would not permit it, and I am too busy with work that needs my personal attention to undertake new responsibilities."

Purroy Men Meet.

Henry D. Purroy and those who are with him in his anti-Tammany movement met last night at the Morton House to prepare for the first primaries of the "Home Rule Tammany." John G. Boyd has allied himself with Mr. Purroy.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

VENEZUELA TREATY SIGNED

The Ceremony Performed in Secretary of State Olney's Office Yesterday Afternoon.

SPECIAL PEN FOR THE SIGNING.

Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senor Jose Andrade Amicably Settle the Controversy Between Great Britain and Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty was signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Señor José Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, in the office of Secretary Olney, at the State Department, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, signalizing the amicable termination of a controversy that has lasted nearly a century, as well as the resumption of diplomatic negotiations between two countries which had been suspended for ten years.

The British Ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Henry Outram Bax-Ironside, attaché of the embassy, reached the department just before 4 o'clock, and a few minutes later the Venezuelan Minister appeared with Mr. Manuel M. Ponte, Jr., Secretary of Legation, and Mr. James J. Storrow, the counsel of Venezuela before the commission and the arbitration tribunal.

Señor Andrade brought with him a magnificent pen, with which the important document was subsequently signed. It was sent to him by his brother, who, it is universally conceded, will be the next President of the Venezuelan Republic, and to whom it will be returned as a souvenir. It consisted of a gold pen fastened in a holder made from an eagle's quill, bearing midway from the top a gold heart thickly incrusted with diamonds. While the two plenipotentiaries were formally exchanging their credentials, the copies of the treaty, which was printed, were carefully compared by Mr. Bax-Ironside and Mr. Cridler, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department, who made all the drafts of the document and printed the copies. These were in the English language, Spanish not being used, although the tongue of Venezuela, the only difference being that in the Venezuelan copy that country is mentioned always first, and in the British vice versa.

The British Ambassador signed "Julian Pauncefote" to both copies, Señor Andrade following, affixed his signature, and Mr. Cridler affixed their respective seals. The formalities having been quickly completed, there was a general exchange of congratulations, which were passed upon Secretary Olney with particular cordiality, and before 5 o'clock the negotiators had returned to their official residences.

An interesting effect of the treaty will be the abolition of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, of which Justice Brewer is President. The dissolution will occur when Secretary Olney notifies Justice Brewer that the purposes for which it was organized have been made null by the signing of the treaty. The evidence taken by the Venezuelan Commission will be laid before the treaty tribunal when it convenes.

FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY.

Provisions for the Arbitration Between Great Britain and Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The full text of the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty follows:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of Venezuela, being desirous to provide for amicable settlement of the question which has arisen between their respective Governments concerning the boundary between the Colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela, have resolved to submit to arbitration the question involved, and to the end of concluding a treaty for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries—her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath and of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the President of the United States of Venezuela, Señor Jose Andrade, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela to the United States of America,

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Article I.

An arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela.

Article II.

The tribunal shall consist of five jurists; two on the part of Great Britain, nominated by the members of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council—namely, the Right Hon. Baron Herschell, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and the Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins, Knight, one of the Justices of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature; two on the part of Venezuela, nominated, one by the President of the United States of Venezuela—namely, the Hon. Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States of America, and one nominated by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States of America—namely, the Hon. David Josiah Brewer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, and of a fifth jurist to be selected by the four persons so nominated, or, in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, to be elected by his Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway. The jurist so selected shall be President of the tribunal.

In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve of any of the four arbitrators above named, or in the event of any such arbitrator omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, another jurist of repute shall be forthwith substituted in his place. If such vacancy shall occur among those nominated on the part of Great Britain, the substitute shall be appointed by the members for the time being of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, acting by a majority, and if among those nominated on the part of Venezuela, he shall be appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, acting by a majority. If such vacancy shall occur in the case of the fifth arbitrator, a substitute shall be selected in the manner herein provided for with regard to the original appointment.

Article III.

The tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to or that might lawfully be claimed by the United Netherlands or by the Kingdom of Spain, respectively, at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the Colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the Colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela.

Article IV.

In deciding the matters submitted, the arbitrators shall ascertain all facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

Rules.

(a) Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription.

(b) The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting on any other ground whatever, valid according to international law, and on any principles of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case, and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rules.

(c) In determining the boundary line, if territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

Article V.

The arbitrators shall meet at Paris within sixty days after the delivery of the printed arguments mentioned in Article VIII., and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide the questions that have been or shall be laid before them, as herein provided, on the part of the Governments of her Britannic Majesty and the United States of Venezuela, respectively.

Provided always that the arbitrators may, if they shall think fit, hold their meetings or any of them at any other place which they may determine.

All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final decision, shall be determined by a majority of all the arbitrators.

Each of the high contracting parties shall name one person as its agent to attend the tribunal and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the tribunal.

Article VI.

The printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the appointment of the members of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding eight months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article VII.

Within four months after the delivery on both sides of the printed case, either party may in like manner deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, a counter-case, and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence, in reply to the case, documents, correspondence, and evidence so presented by the other party.

If in the case submitted to the arbitrators either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance notice thereof within thirty days after delivery of the case; and the original or copy so requested shall be delivered as soon as may be, and within a period not exceeding forty days after receipt of notice.

Article VIII.

It shall be the duty of the agent of each party, within three months after the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter-case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a printed argument, showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies, and either party may also support the same before the arbitrators by oral argument of counsel; and the arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument or oral argument by counsel upon it; but in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply, either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

Article IX.

The arbitrators may, for any cause deemed by them sufficient, enlarge either of the periods fixed by Articles VI., VII., and VIII. by the allowance of thirty days additional.

Article X.

The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides. It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it.

The decision shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his Government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of the United States of Venezuela for his Government.

Article XI.

The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

Article XII.

Each government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it and of the arbitrators appointed by it or in its behalf, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

Article XIII.

The high contracting parties engaged to consider the result of the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitration as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the questions referred to the arbitrators.

Article XIV.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified by her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States of Venezuela, by and with the approval of the Congress thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London or Washington within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, (Seal.)
JOSE ANDRADE, (Seal.)

Available for Army Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The total number of men unorganized and available for military duty in the United States exclusive of the Territories, is 10,024,584, according to the reports received by the Adjutant General of the Army, which have been laid before Congress. These reports show that the military force of the country is 112,780, of which by far the great majority is attached to the infantry branch of the service.

Liliuokalani Ill with a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is confined to her rooms at the Shoreham with a severe cold. There is nothing whatever alarming in her condition, but she will keep strictly to her room until she entirely recovers. If the weather is favorable this will probably be in the course of a few days, but until then all engagements are canceled or postponed.

Plattsburg City Election.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 2.—At the city election held to-day, Mayor A. Guibord, Republican, was re-elected by a majority of 90 votes. This makes the third time Mr. Guibord has been elected Mayor.

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GEORGE B. ROBERTS BURIED

FUNERAL SERVICES AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE IN BALA.

A Long List of Honorary Pall Bearers, Representing a Number of Leading Railroads of the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The funeral of George B. Roberts, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, took place to-day at Bala, a suburb of this city. After services at Mr. Roberts's home, at which only relatives, intimate friends, and the honorary pall bearers were present, public services were held in the Episcopal Church of St. Asaph. The public services were attended by railroad and business men from all parts of the country. They were under the direction of the Rev. Charles S. Olmsted, rector. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Brooklyn, formerly rector of St. Stephen's Church of this city. Bishop Whittaker read the lesson in conclusion, and also read the burial service at the tomb in Laurel Hill Cemetery. The honorary pall bearers were:

Alexander M. Fox, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, William L. Elkins, Alexander J. Cassatt, Clement A. Griscom, Benjamin B. Comegys, Amos R. Little, William H. Barnes, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, Effingham B. Morris, Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Samuel Sloan, President Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad; E. B. Thomas, President Erie Railroad; John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; M. E. Ingalls, President Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; C. D. Ashley, President Wabash Railroad; E. P. Wilbur, President Lehigh Valley Railroad; Charles P. Clark, President New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Charles M. Hays, General Manager Grand Trunk Railway; C. E. Perkins, President Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Joseph S. Harris, President Philadelphia and Reading Railway; George R. Blanchard, Trunk Line Commissioner.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, Sir William C. Van Horn, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Charles Lanier, President Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; Charles F. Mayer of Baltimore, Joseph H. Choate of New York, Jacob H. Schiff of New York; James Speyer of New York, George C. Thomas of Philadelphia; Frank Thomson, First Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

John P. Green, Second Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Charles E. Pugh, Third Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad Company; J. C. Sims, Secretary Pennsylvania Railroad Company; D. S. Newhall, Assistant Secretary Pennsylvania Railroad Company; James McCrea, First Vice President Pennsylvania Company; J. Twing Brooke, Second Vice President Pennsylvania Company; John E. Davidson, Third Vice President Pennsylvania Company; Joseph Wood, Fourth Vice President Pennsylvania Company, and the following heads of the various departments of the company: Samuel Rea, Robert W. Smith, William A. Patton, William H. Brown, Theodore N. Ely, S

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 112, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

82—Commercial Travelers' Company vs. Fulton. 83—Excelsior Guard Company vs. Foote. 84—Foster vs. Lincoln. 85—Albany Steam Company vs. Worthington. 63—Enterprise Manufacturing Company vs. Snow. 86—Worth vs. Mack. 87—Higgins Carpet Company vs. O'Keefe. 109—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 89—Lehigh Valley Coal Company vs. Kizel. 91—Sessler vs. Borchardt.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 94, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

91—Fraser vs. schooner Francis R. Baird. 24—Anderson Lumber Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 33—Doga vs. Barber. 39—R. T. Ferry Company vs. Lighter Leader. 43—Hallach, Sr. & R. Company vs. Perrybolt Middletown. 31—McWilliams vs. Tug Nottingham. 48—Burke vs. Merchants' Express and Transportation Company. 40—Green vs. Compagnie Generale, &c. 41—Thomas vs. schooner Mad Anthony. 42—McBride vs. Allen. 50—Baiz vs. Compania Transatlantica. 56—Fox vs. tug Fannie Skeer. 57—Sidenberg vs. Ferryboat Baltimore. 58—Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. Three Lite Boats.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In re application of Daniel Decamp to lay out highway in N. Y. Weekly et al., appellants, vs. Daniel Decamp.—Order reversed, and case remitted to Third Appellate Division for further consideration.

People, appellants, vs. John E. Salisbury.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. James Mitchell vs. O. H. Lagrange et al., Fire Commissioners, appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Gillig vs. George B. Treadwell Furniture Company and Hugh J. Grant, receiver, appellants, vs. same.—Order as far as it affects the rights of Grant as receiver reversed, with costs, but without prejudice to a renewal if counsel shall so advise.

People ex rel. Bernard Ritzenthaler vs. E. F. Biggins, appellant; Loren Doing, appellant, vs. New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Harold J. Emmett, appellant, vs. William J. Penoyer.—Judgment of General Term reversed, and order entered on verdict affirmed, with costs, in all courts to plaintiff.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 801, 802, 803, 805, 806, 807, 808, 1138.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Paterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—27—Walton vs. Stafford. 35—Home Bank vs. J. B. Brewster & Co. 37—Millbourne vs. Royal Benefit Society. 40—McMullen. 44—Felice vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 47—McHale vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 50—People, &c., Kaufman. 50—Subrada vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 53—Horowitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 56—Donnelly vs. Pancoast. 59—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Ward. 63—Cousins vs. Sweden & Joesaers vs. Walker. 65—Coughlin vs. Fay. 67—Forgotson vs. McKeon.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Von Kewenter vs. Bauer. 2—Ravene vs. Rogers. 3—Matter of Smith. 4—Chadwick vs. Zuiss. 5—Murphy vs. Reddy. 6—Arbogast vs. Arbogast et al., Executors. 7—Matter of New York Elevated Railroad Company. 9—Galinger vs. Hammerstein. 10—McCartney vs. Germania Bank. 11—Mayer vs. Bohlen. 12—Hil vs. Mahler. 13—Goebel vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 14—Metropolitan Fire Proofing Company vs. Merritt. 15—Graeffe vs. Graeffe. 16—Wilson vs. Gorman. 17—Matter of Atlas Construction Company. 18—Central Savings Bank vs. Farmer. 19—Colt vs. Blake. 20—Morgan vs. Tietjen. 21—Matter of Callanan. 22—Matter of National Electrical Exposition Company. 23—Kellner vs. Peklo. 24—S. Koehler & Co. vs. The Mayor, &c. 25—Serwer vs. Serwer. 26—Hutchinson vs. Healey. 27—Herzfeld vs. Strauss. 28—Froesch vs. Goth. 29—Smith vs. Cornwall. 30—Bayer vs. Bayer. 31—Toch vs. Toch. 32—Sensenhaver vs. Hawkes. 33—Anderson vs. Heine. 34—Buckingham vs. Moore. 35—Matter of Wagenknecht. 36—Gross vs. The Mayor, &c. 37—Rosenthal vs. Grand Lodge, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel. 38—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 39—Fidelity Title and Deposit Company vs. American Casualty Insurance and Security Company. 40—Merwin vs. Newton. 41—Matter of Hoff. 42—Matter of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. 43—Matter of Callanan. 44—Left vs. Schoftel. 45—Auffmordt vs. Hedden. 46—Wilson vs. Ullmann. 47—Gunn vs. Gunn. 48—Wheeler vs. Miller. 49—Israel vs. Metzger. 50—Vander Weyde vs. Vander Weyde. 51—Radizlwill vs. Bonfils. 52—Needles vs. The Mayor, &c. 53—Kaim vs. National Bank of Commerce. 54—Landauer vs. same. 55—Wilds vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 56—Huntington vs. Huntington. 57—Stillman vs. E. Read Goodridge Manufacturing Company. 58—National Storage Company vs. Simon. 59—Apfel vs. Master. 60—Perrine vs. Lamb. 61—Lanniels vs. Goldman.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon:

1—Arterndorf. 2—Fine. 3—Ivins. 4—Levensohn. 5—Lochman. 6—Loenenberg. 7—Mahl. 8—Moritz. 9—Murphy. 10—Myers. 11—McCloskey. 12—McCracken. 13—McKeon. 14—Pielsticker. 15—Pratt. 16—Scherer. 17—Smith. 18—Smith. 19—Strickland. 20—Van Loon. 21—Weinstein. 22—White.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2760—Wildey vs. Liverpool and London Insurance Company. 2761—Wildey vs. German-American Insurance Company. 2776—Wildey vs. American Fire Insurance Company. 2942—Newman vs. Rockwell. 3130—Consolidated Ice Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 4182—Murphy vs. Murphy. 4088—Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company vs. Decker. 4115—Guy vs. Craighead. 4293—Trotta vs. Valente. 4272—Cokefair vs. McSwegan. 4298—Freed vs. Martin. 4334—Orbach vs. Morris.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4334.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned January Term—Held in Special Term, Part III. room.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Cause On.—4087—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned January term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Von Kewenter vs. Bauer. 2—Ravene vs. Rogers. 3—Matter of Smith. 4—Chadwick vs. Zuiss. 5—Murphy vs. Reddy. 6—Arbogast vs. Arbogast et al., Executors. 7—Matter of New York Elevated Railroad Company. 9—Galinger vs. Hammerstein. 10—McCartney vs. Germania Bank. 11—Mayer vs. Bohlen. 12—Hil vs. Mahler. 13—Goebel vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 14—Metropolitan Fire Proofing Company vs. Merritt. 15—Graeffe vs. Graeffe. 16—Wilson vs. Gorman. 17—Matter of Atlas Construction Company. 18—Central Savings Bank vs. Farmer. 19—Colt vs. Blake. 20—Morgan vs. Tietjen. 21—Matter of Callanan. 22—Matter of National Electrical Exposition Company. 23—Kellner vs. Peklo. 24—S. Koehler & Co. vs. The Mayor, &c. 25—Serwer vs. Serwer. 26—Hutchinson vs. Healey. 27—Herzfeld vs. Strauss. 28—Froesch vs. Goth. 29—Smith vs. Cornwall. 30—Bayer vs. Bayer. 31—Toch vs. Toch. 32—Sensenhaver vs. Hawkes. 33—Anderson vs. Heine. 34—Buckingham vs. Moore. 35—Matter of Wagenknecht. 36—Gross vs. The Mayor, &c. 37—Rosenthal vs. Grand Lodge, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel. 38—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 39—Fidelity Title and Deposit Company vs. American Casualty Insurance and Security Company. 40—Merwin vs. Newton. 41—Matter of Hoff. 42—Matter of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. 43—Matter of Callanan. 44—Left vs. Schoftel. 45—Auffmordt vs. Hedden. 46—Wilson vs. Ullmann. 47—Gunn vs. Gunn. 48—Wheeler vs. Miller. 49—Israel vs. Metzger. 50—Vander Weyde vs. Vander Weyde. 51—Radizlwill vs. Bonfils. 52—Needles vs. The Mayor, &c. 53—Kaim vs. National Bank of Commerce. 54—Landauer vs. same. 55—Wilds vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 56—Huntington vs. Huntington. 57—Stillman vs. E. Read Goodridge Manufacturing Company. 58—National Storage Company vs. Simon. 59—Apfel vs. Master. 60—Perrine vs. Lamb. 61—Lanniels vs. Goldman.

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SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned January Term—Held in Special Term, Part III. room.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Cause On.—4087—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned January term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Von Kewenter vs. Bauer. 2—Ravene vs. Rogers. 3—Matter of Smith. 4—Chadwick vs. Zuiss. 5—Murphy vs. Reddy. 6—Arbogast vs. Arbogast et al., Executors. 7—Matter of New York Elevated Railroad Company. 9—Galinger vs. Hammerstein. 10—McCartney vs. Germania Bank. 11—Mayer vs. Bohlen. 12—Hil vs. Mahler. 13—Goebel vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 14—Metropolitan Fire Proofing Company vs. Merritt. 15—Graeffe vs. Graeffe. 16—Wilson vs. Gorman. 17—Matter of Atlas Construction Company. 18—Central Savings Bank vs. Farmer. 19—Colt vs. Blake. 20—Morgan vs. Tietjen. 21—Matter of Callanan. 22—Matter of National Electrical Exposition Company. 23—Kellner vs. Peklo. 24—S. Koehler & Co. vs. The Mayor, &c. 25—Serwer vs. Serwer. 26—Hutchinson vs. Healey. 27—Herzfeld vs. Strauss. 28—Froesch vs. Goth. 29—Smith vs. Cornwall. 30—Bayer vs. Bayer. 31—Toch vs. Toch. 32—Sensenhaver vs. Hawkes. 33—Anderson vs. Heine. 34—Buckingham vs. Moore. 35—Matter of Wagenknecht. 36—Gross vs. The Mayor, &c. 37—Rosenthal vs. Grand Lodge, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel. 38—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 39—Fidelity Title and Deposit Company vs. American Casualty Insurance and Security Company. 40—Merwin vs. Newton. 41—Matter of Hoff. 42—Matter of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. 43—Matter of Callanan. 44—Left vs. Schoftel. 45—Auffmordt vs. Hedden. 46—Wilson vs. Ullmann. 47—Gunn vs. Gunn. 48—Wheeler vs. Miller. 49—Israel vs. Metzger. 50—Vander Weyde vs. Vander Weyde. 51—Radizlwill vs. Bonfils. 52—Needles vs. The Mayor, &c. 53—Kaim vs. National Bank of Commerce. 54—Landauer vs. same. 55—Wilds vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 56—Huntington vs. Huntington. 57—Stillman vs. E. Read Goodridge Manufacturing Company. 58—National Storage Company vs. Simon. 59—Apfel vs. Master. 60—Perrine vs. Lamb. 61—Lanniels vs. Goldman.

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SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2760—Wildey vs. Liverpool and London Insurance Company. 2761—Wildey vs. German-American Insurance Company. 2776—Wildey vs. American Fire Insurance Company. 2942—Newman vs. Rockwell. 3130—Consolidated Ice Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 4182—Murphy vs. Murphy. 4088—Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company vs. Decker. 4115—Guy vs. Craighead. 4293—Trotta vs. Valente. 4272—Cokefair vs. McSwegan. 4298—Freed vs. Martin. 4334—Orbach vs. Morris.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4334.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned January Term—Held in Special Term, Part III. room.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Cause On.—4087—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned January term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

1340—Cavanagh vs. O'Neill. 525—Connolly vs. Rist. 4011—Popkin vs. Spielman. 4310—Connor vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4301—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 2607—Mandt vs. Glokner. 5815—Brush vs. Pitt. 1892—Thompson vs. Wedde. 4001—Gorman vs. White. 5754—Connecticut Indemnity Association vs. Dutton. 3663—Cohen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4598—Kilpatrick vs. Hogan. 5448—Prestbent, &c., of the Manhattan Company vs. Kaldenberg. 5103—Clifford vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. 5270—Vose vs. Vose. 4847—Sire vs. Van Tassell. 2739—Webber vs. Lane. 4607—Carosolli vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3783—Cary vs. Well. 5804—Welsenthal vs. Eastman's Company. 4455—Schnur vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2370—Bishop vs. Autographic Register Company. 5030—Thompson vs. Rapp.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barnard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—David Charles Reis, Emma C. Wood, William Hepburn, Robert Laverty, Marianna Aukner, Giovanni A. Benedetto, James Simson. At 2 P. M.—Charles McIntyre, Amelia C. Latner, Mary E. Penniman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Ground floor, County Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—1112—Contested will of Jane A. Dwyer, formerly Jane A. Tamajo.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Surrogate's Chambers.

1243—Contested will of Annie Stern.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3904—Reisman vs. Jacobwitz. 1407—Herzber vs. Westerfeld. 1469—Caruso vs. Nicolini. 2883—Rosenthal vs. Fargo. 1472—Sutton vs. Berry. 1058—Cosgrove vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 1448—Huckfeld vs. Scheele. 465—Panitz vs. Stein. 466—Leopold vs. Stein. 480—Robinson vs. Haffen. 1465—Weinstein vs. Truss. 4279—Aker vs. Hurt. 1407—Herzber vs. Clark. 1423—Spencer vs. Sanford. 1491—Colton vs. Lane. 1451—Morrison vs. Kelvey. 1474—Harris vs. Robert. 2545—Cohen vs. Tamsen. 1458—Rosenberg vs. Pearlmann. 1390—Hardt vs. Stein. 1184—Davis vs. Dolge. 1506—Ruehl vs. McGrath. 4269—Sproull vs. Childs. 1522—Cannon vs. Osborne. 1408—Tompkins vs. Gilsey. 1445—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith. 2325—Saltzman vs. Rubenstein. 134—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 137—Iselin vs. same. 4019—Spiegel vs. Goldsmidt. 1055—Mushkind vs. Bourdorius. 3261—Sailing vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1751—Brown vs. same. 1425—Placus vs. Ellis. 1478—Herzog vs. Eagle Fire Insurance Company. 239—Morris vs. Lyons. 4352½—Standish vs. Brady. 1464—Swift vs. McGarry. 1516—Berg vs. Schloss. 1543—Wallace vs. Trafford. 1556—Thompson vs. Barley. 1565—Clyne vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1566—Porter vs. Western National Bank. 1567—Lippe vs. Duffy. 1569—Newburg vs. Kasbel. 1570—Sheridan vs. Vanderbilt. 1571—Barry vs. Fox. 1572—Beach vs. Vanderbilt. 1573—White vs. Appleton. 1574—Rose vs. Waite & Bartlett Manufacturing Company. 1576—Fink vs. Clark. 1576—Allen vs. Smith's Farm Daily Company. 1577—Bonynge vs. Smith. 1578—Bradley vs. Smith. 1579—Levi vs. Francescalin. 1580—Gomprecht vs. Fowler. 1581—Bargebuhr vs. Gerlach. 1582—Goodridge vs. Thompson. 1583—Graf vs. Clark. 1584—Bennett vs. Eisenbach. 1585—Bayer vs. Duffy. 1586—Levy vs. Tanzi. 1587—Strup vs. C. Kenyon Company. 1588—Trumble vs. Rousse. 1590—Greinert vs. Casino Company. 1591—Spitzar vs. Burgman. 1592—Bogg vs. Gebhardt. 1593—Brown vs. Grove. 1594—Swoboda vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1595—Schrenck vs. Larges. 1596—Dempsey vs. Etzel. 1597—Train vs. Davidson. 1598—Hutkoff vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1599—Nell vs. O'Kane. 1600—Price vs. Geraty. 1601—Fisher vs. Bradley. 1602—Kelly vs. Stimmell. 1603—Jelenisk vs. Ziegler. 1604—Pineus vs. Fragner. 1605—Andrews vs. same. 1606—Rosenberger vs. Semmler. 1607—Welfare vs. Erdelyi. 1608—Gaynor vs. Garguilli. 1609—Finck vs. Modermann. 1610—Darling vs. Abell. 1611—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogerty vs. Carroll. 1612—Lowe vs. Lowe. 1613—Same vs. same. 1614—Nelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1615—De Vito vs. Sprange. 1616—Rist vs. Theis. 1617—Tansky vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1618—Lehmann vs. Williamson. 1619—Ansorge vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1620—Stephens vs. Schuler. 1621—Schunler vs. Seltmann. 1622—Dobbie vs. Dailey. 1623—Schacher vs. Schmidt. 1624—Bowles vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 1625—Prenie vs. Casto. 1626—Feist vs. Kucher.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

891—Samowsky vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2950—Stoeppler vs. Culgat. 296—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 738—Hall vs. Frischberg. 606—Hirschberg vs. Steinhardt. 880—Wiener vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 943—Hoffman vs. same. 1079—Doering vs. same. 1361—West vs. O'Neill. 1370—Compton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 306—Weigler vs. same. 882—Henry Huber Company vs. Union Railway Company. 1397 Fibre Conduit Company vs. Capron. 1—Lang vs. Gregory. 475—Creamer vs. Pell. 1002—McKenna vs. New York Stencil Works. 1324—Kenney vs. Moore. 187—National Bank of Corey vs. Werner. 1325—Anderson vs. Hazelton. 1585—Peterson vs. Marshall. 1132—Dissel-down vs. Plumb. 1134—Horzfeld vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 277—Weissberg vs. Quenzer. 281—Stern vs. Feist. 291—New York Steam Company vs. Bridgewater Milling Company. 621—Hills Brothers' Company vs. Silberstein. 1244—Schuster vs. Hoffmann. 391—Nelson vs. Inglis. 703—Raphael vs. Ally. 1348—Calloway vs. Herzog. 1326—Boehmer vs. Thompson. 1331—National Life Association vs. Smith. 1357—Janquerra vs. Samuel. 1239—Owens vs. Hubbard. 1285—Seidenberg vs. Fenster. 931—Oldis vs. Metropolitan Railroad Company. 278—Bieler vs. Reynolds. 1359—Eistin vs. Trautmann. 857—Granger vs. American Brewing Company. 904—Sternglanz vs. Gluck. 863—Manon vs. Renfer. 1098—Bilis vs. Clem. 1119—Kuntzer vs. Cass. 1128—Levy vs. Cane. 1235—Mayer vs. Margoliss. 1304—Gosling vs. Horner. 1135—Hays vs. Plant. 595—Strauss vs. Hennissey. 1049—Georgean vs. Moore. 353—Bigelow vs. Hassett. 903—Rafelowitz vs. Steinfeld. 1052—Banzhof vs. Ludwig. 1328—Lynch vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1223—Haughey vs. Mega. 670—Sherman vs. Newwitter. 870—Lichtgarn vs. Leibelsky. 1233—Sanger vs. Smith. 1151—Kleinman vs. Lighter. 731—Abell vs. Ross. 1071—Biddle & Smart Company vs. Kraus. 737—Klinkenstein vs. Rubenstein. 1269—Capek vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 713—Browning vs. Browning. 1236—Browne vs. Stoerzer. 261—Armour vs. Barz. 342—Armstrong vs. Spears. 1356—Columbia Bank vs. Frankl. 551—Pinsky vs. Oberlick. 1077—Arnheim vs. Davis. 1319—Snow, Church & Co. vs. National Citizens' Bank. 1301—Plonsky vs. Hawes. 1238—Hernheimer vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 564—Zeltner vs. Irwin. 1284—Stinerville Stone Company vs. White. 1290—Booth vs. Graeffe. 913—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Gould. 714—Weekes vs. Buttman. 884—Piser vs. Vetter. 85—Fleiser vs. Straus. 881—Carstairs vs. Winderlick. 535—Rosendorf vs. Tamsen. 1345—Wieler vs. same. 1337—Koeller vs. Dietz. 909—Southack vs. Lane. 287—Welser vs. Budweiser Brewing Company. 255—Cruger vs. Smith. 1362—Goodman vs. Sklavek. 1117—Banzhof vs. Cockran. 1220—Brunner vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1227—Stevenson vs. Dykes. 1232—Horwitz vs. Herscovitz. 1286—Newman vs. Levy. 1268—Hayes vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1083—Klein vs. Mastin. 1282—Ruehl vs. Hawkes. 1332—Burtis vs. Webber. 602—Hughes vs. Malbach. 52—Kohn vs. Fresch. 904—Bottenberg vs. Roth. 26—Skedelsky vs. Malkin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J. Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

4074—Van Raden vs. Goldberg. 963—Crane vs. Young. 770—Garbit vs. Vogel. 1013—Gould vs. Gauley. 974—Corbin vs. Hawkes Manufacturing Company. 139—Eichhold vs. Tiffany. 303—Wurthman vs. Hill. 1152—Miller vs. American Transfer Company. 162—Huntington vs. Kimball. 1208—Stern vs. Prager. 1396—Field vs. Loeser. 1174—Mullane vs. Houston, West Street, &c., Railroad Company. 1025—Siebrecht vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 525—Levy vs. Eichert. 997—Caste vs. Bear. 807—Patterson vs. Phillips. 678—Haggerty vs. Ryan. 386—Goddart vs. Sexton. 413—Hess vs. National Cash Register Company. 412—Harris vs. Nasonowitz. 73—Preston vs. Hilton. 98—Housak vs. Kinball. 1214—Hoeffer vs. Macy. 671—Hangen vs. Mayler. 961—Schmitt vs. Stein. 766—Kerr vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1248—Almy vs. Jamesan. 971—New York Bank Note Company vs. Lehman. 273—De Martino vs. Union Railroad Company. 350—Goldstone vs. Baer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4016—Bonfils Improvement Company vs. American Baptist Publishing Society. 4017—Same vs. same. 3945—Railway Advertising Company vs. Loftus. 3954—Glover vs. Cipolla. 4003—Bernstein vs. Crow. 4028—Frankel vs. Converse. 3102—Frazier vs. Rohming. 3977—Weissberg vs. Gregory. 4136—Thompson vs. Rosenfeld. 2188—Weinstein vs. Goldberg. 4034—Hutkoff vs. Spitzer. 3914—Friedman vs. Dahlman. 4139—Perlman vs. Gillman. 3122—National Broadway Bank vs. Bogota. 3180—Hawson vs. Gerard. 3546—Stewart vs. O'Callaghan. 4030—McAllister vs. Hoadly. 4102—McLean vs. Ehrman. 4204—Caster vs. Empire Typesetting Machine Company. 4076—Hathaway vs. Whitemore. 4196—Nuxbrow vs. Healy. 4197—Same vs. McGillick. 4231—Mones vs. Saltte. 4283—Lewis vs. Doyle. 4352—Brand vs. Rowlett. 4146—Raymond vs. Goble. 4153—Battenhausen vs. Weeden. 4127—Frech vs. Tuska. 4198—Bryant vs. Hake.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1626.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—Joseph Avellant. 2—Grace Carroll. 3—Rudolph Jacob. 4—Andrew Witt. 5—John Porchetto. 6—Mary Bates. 7—Elizabeth Dehan. 8—Emelia Brown. 9—Albert Grahn. 10—John Murphy. 11—William Murphy. 12—Lem Loy. 13—Lee Sen and Charles Lee. 14—Philip Fischer. 15—John B. White. 16—Walter Miller. 17—John Clark. 18—George Shea. 19—Tony Rich and Manuel De Canie. 20—Michael Minitter. 21—Philip Belona. 22—Nellie Gorman. 23—Thomas Brown and James Greeley. 24—Louis Davis. 25—Lena Fox. 26—Floyd L. Danforth.

Pleadings.—1—Anthony Dillon. 2—John Collins and Thomas Johnson. 3—William Ashly. 4—Moritz Bauer. 5—Bernard L. Ackerman. 6—Ellen Burns. 7—Samuel Levin. 8—Charles Sommers. 9—Isadia Cohen. 10—Locaze Clement. 11—Florence Graham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—Morris Zurinsky. 2—Walter Lewis. 3—Charles H. Jones. 4—Valentine Schultz. 5—John Gill. 6—Harvey Long. 7—Quong Jung. 8—Bridget Gibbons. 9—John Gordon. 10—Frederick Voelker. 11—James Glennon. 12—Malvina Gaines. 13—Fanny Pollak.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Smith for the People.

1—Sarah Murphy. 2—Charles Phillips. 3—William Keating, James Britt, and Edward Connors. 4—Charles Stewart. 5—Emil Tiscoria, Joseph Cotellia, Adam Marina, and Julias Olivair. 6—Albert Bowers, Frank Stevens, and Frank Connolly. 7—Edward Somers and Andrew McMahon. 8—Thomas Kingsley, Cornelius Hyde, and John O'Brien. 9—Frank McGuckin. 10—Thomas Reilly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Edward Calcagin. 2—Maggie Martin. 3—Theodore Johnson and Henry Fox. 4—James Neel. 5—Joseph Silberstein. 6—Rosano Russemanno. 7—James Kirwan, Thomas Tobin, and James H. McCarthy. 8—George Reilly. 9—Charles McDonald. 10—Joseph Kurkemaz, Saleen Malen, and Peter Karhala. 11—Marcus Holm.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Wakeman vs. Gibbs—Norman T. M. Mellliss. People ex rel. Schuchman vs. Schuchman—R. L. Pritchard. Boessneck vs. Mirowitz—Otto I. Wise. Stephens vs. Romanns—Porte V. Ransom. Shanny vs. Walsh—Edward L. Patterson. Brand vs. Brand—Sylvester L. H. Ward. Holman vs. William Schwarzwaelder & Co., (three cases)—Hamilton Odell.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—James R. Stewart vs. James Hay & Co.—Samuel E. Duffy.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Osborne, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Gaynor, J.

Nos. 4084, 5638, 2671, 4152, 4157, 4169, 4177, 4181, 4182, 4184, 4185, 4186, 4191, 4211, 4212, 4213, 4218, 4228, 4252, 4256, 4258, 4268, 5314, 3505, 3218, 5817, 3446, 3534, 3042, 3637, 3729, 3052, 6659, 3657, 2968, 3666, 6651, 6831, 2458, 2830, 3293, 3784, 1685, 3785½, 3414, 3773, 3364, 6389, 920, 3723, 4295, 3153, 3770, 3706, 3726, 6329, 3846, 3495, 3548, 2160, 5775, 3533, 3550, 3715, 2623, 1489½, 2982, 3100, 2223, 4140, 6260, 4276, 4277, 4278, 4279, 4280, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4287, 4288, 4289, 4290, 4291, 4292, 4293, 4294, 4296, 4297, 4298, 4299, 4300, 4301, 4302, 4303, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4307, 4308, 4310, 4311, 4312.

Highest number reached on regular call is 4312.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 902, 854, 225, 448, 940, 1027, 1025, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039.

Every case on the February calendar has been reached.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil Calendar.

Nos. 1, 605, 650½, 210, 255, 692, 693, 694, 844, 290, 47, 291, 74, 687, 626, 38, 675, 95, 575, 803, 561, 639, 186, 619, 566, 578.

Highest number reached on regular call is 694.

COUNTY COURT—Aspin

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Kismet—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Butterfly—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gas Exposition—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—L'Africaine—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Northern Lights—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1897.

THE TREATY AMENDMENTS NOT HARMFUL.

The extent of information and even the degree of intelligence which The London Times has at command in its discussion of the proposed amendments to the arbitration treaty would necessarily be rated low on the prima facie exhibition of its articles were it not for a disturbing surmise that its misconceptions may be inspired. In that case the inference would be inevitable that Lord SALISBURY intends to take advantage of the opportunity offered him by the Foreign Affairs Committee to drop the treaty. That would be a serious matter, but we are not prepared to believe that his Lordship has so abruptly and for insufficient cause concluded to break off the negotiations. It is more reasonable as well as more comforting to suppose that our London namesake, like so many of our contemporaries at home, has misunderstood the meaning and exaggerated the importance of the amendments.

The amendments reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee change the treaty in no essential particular, do not impair its value as an instrument of peace, and give occasion for disquietude only as they may possibly diminish its chances of ratification. To say, as The London Times says, that what is left of the treaty is an "empty sham" is absurd. There remains everything that was in the treaty as negotiated between Mr. OLNEY and Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE except the unfortunate King of Sweden. He is out of it, certainly, but he is only a wheel, not the mainspring of the machinery. It is easy to replace him.

The amendment about which a great deal of rather silly writing of an alarmist nature has been put forth is the following addition to the first article of the treaty:

"But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties, or the relations of either with any other State or power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty, except by special agreement."

The foreign and domestic policy of this Nation and its relations to other States and powers are not subjects of arbitration, for the simple reason that the determination of those matters is an attribute of sovereignty, something that every nation keeps for itself and exercises as it pleases. Under the treaty as drawn, Great Britain would not have sent to arbitration a question arising out of her Irish policy or her Eastern policy or her relations to Brazil or Mexico, except that any claim or question of right incidentally springing out of any policy of hers and raised by us against her might have been so referred. But that would not have been arbitration on a question of policy. Neither should we, under the treaty as drawn and signed, have consented to arbitrate the Monroe doctrine, a proposition on the part of Spain to sell Cuba to Great Britain or Germany, or any question involving our relations to other powers than Great Britain. Fishery questions, boundary questions, damage questions, claims, and all differences involving questions of right such as between disputants less august usually go to a court of law would have been matters of arbitration. Our home and foreign policies we must reserve to ourselves, not only because we as an independent Nation have a right to reserve them, but because in the nature of things they are not subject to such compromises as are the common result of arbitration. The enemies of this treaty have loudly cried out that it would destroy the Monroe doctrine and hold us powerless to resist future aggressions of England in South America. Those dangers did not lurk in the treaty. The amendment to Article I. merely says so—that is all. It takes nothing out. It merely says what is not in.

The deletion of the King of Sweden and Norway is not a serious matter. The purpose of Article X. is to provide a way for getting an impartial arbiter in case the nominating bodies "shall fail to agree upon an umpire" in accordance with the provisions of Article V. To strike out the article, and the King, is to assume that the arbiters must agree upon an umpire, that they will. That is probably safe enough. At any rate, the objection to a crowned head, while it is a point that can hardly be raised without discredit, may be conceded without detriment. We strenuously objected to the King of the Netherlands, who was the arbitrator in the Maine boundary dispute under the Treaty of Ghent, and rejected his finding. In the Olney-Pauncefote treaty it was proposed only that the King of Sweden should select the umpire, not that he should act himself, and provision was made for leaving him out in case of objection from either of the contracting parties.

The amendments are unnecessary, but they are not destructive of the treaty, nor can we see that they appreciably narrow its scope. They do harm by delaying ratification and increasing the chance of failure. But the treaty, as amended, far from being the "empty shell" it has in haste and ignorance been called, would create the machinery for the peaceful settlement of our disputes with Great Britain and would commit both nations to the principle of arbitration, which would be an immense gain for civilization.

A FATAL DEFECT.

The Greater New York Commission has obtained from the Legislature twenty days additional time for completing the charter and preparing a final report. The part of that time needed for the purpose should be used to remedy a defect in the draft which will be fatal to the cause of good government if it is permitted to work out its results. It is so serious that it ought to be fatal to the adoption of the charter if it is allowed to remain. It would be better to postpone the establishment of the metropolitan municipality than to start it with a frame of government that was doomed to failure.

Other defects may be cured by amendment before any great harm has been done. We have only to elect the right kind of a Mayor to make the administrative departments safe, and even the bipartisan Police Board may be kept comparatively harmless until public sentiment grows strong enough to compel the adoption of the sound principle of concentrated responsibility. But to lodge large powers of local legislation, with extensive control of public improvements, public expenditures, the raising of revenues and incurring of debts, in such a body as the proposed Municipal Assembly would be a fundamental error, giving absolute assurance of worse consequences than any we have hitherto suffered from misgovernment.

Our readers will remember that the plan involves two chambers, one of which would be made up of members elected by Assembly districts, like the present Aldermen. The terms of all members of both houses would expire together every two years, and they would be paid by very moderate salaries. That the nomination and election of the members of such a body would be a matter of "ward politics" is certain. The plan is based upon the supposition that it would be a contest between party organizations and is calculated to make it so. The inevitable result would be that the character of the men elected, at least to the lower and more numerous branch of the Assembly, would not be one whit better than that of the average of Aldermen in New York and Brooklyn for the last twenty years, while they would be intrusted with powers of which the Aldermen have been deprived because of their demonstrated unfitness to exercise them. Citizens of ability and high character would not enter into the contests for such places under the conditions that this charter would impose.

Here we would have two chambers made up of local politicians of the two parties, with a necessity for concurrence in order to pass any measure. It would be an admirable device for producing wrangles and dead-locks, bargains and compromises; and the character and capacity of the men would make it a hopeless agency for any purpose of wise administration. If it were not contrary to all reason to expect good results from such an arrangement, our experience should teach us. We have been through the experiment and demonstrated the failure with the Common Councils of the past. It is simply amazing if men like SETH LOW, JOHN F. DILLON, and BENJAMIN F. TRACY, or the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, or even ex-Mayor GILROY and Mr. DE WITT, should shut their eyes to reason and experience and deliberately prepare for a failure of the government of the Greater New York by a charter containing such a manifestly fatal defect.

If these men wish to save their credit and disarm hostility to their work on the part of citizens of intelligence and character; if they desire to contribute something to the redemption of municipal government from reproach in this country and not help to sink it into deeper disgrace, they will remedy this capital fault. They should obliterate the lower branch of their Municipal Assembly, provide for the election of the members of the other either at large or by the largest practicable districts, making their terms expire at different times and giving them salaries adequate to compensate men of high capacity for their services, and afford every possible encouragement to non-partisanship in the choice of men and in their conduct after they are chosen. If this change or something equivalent to it is made there will be no strong opposition to the charter. If it is not made, it should be fought at every point and defeated if possible. Let us have no Greater New York until the century ends unless we can start it upon a career that gives some promise of good government for its people.

WHAT WAS TO BE EXPECTED?

We need no further evidence of the soundness of the objections to LOUIS F. PAYN as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Insurance than the labored efforts of Senators RAINES and KRUM to justify his appointment, followed by the adverse vote of nine strong Republican Senators, given in spite of the pressure of party influence and the coercive powers of the Governor. Of the character of the appointment there is no doubt.

Had we reason to expect anything better from Gov. BLACK? The only basis for any supposition that he was better in his methods or motives than the ordinary machine politician was his seizing the opportunity of the Ross murder and as a paid prosecutor making a fight upon the Murphy organization in Troy for the political advantage of the Republican organization. Strong partisan motives are enough to account for that, and in no public action or utterance since has he shown higher motives.

His appointment of PAYN is admitted to be the payment of political debt, and that is its only excuse. It is said that he owed his nomination for Congress and his nomination for Governor to this politician of ill repute, and that he was bound by gratitude, if not by actual promise, to give him the one office that he desired. But what does that imply except that the Governor was a political intimate of PAYN, in sympathy with his methods, and willing to benefit by them and to pay for them after the manner of "spoilsmen"?

Whatever his bargain with PAYN, it was as odious in its inception as in its consummation, but it did not bind the Republican Senators. They were not bound to BLACK or to PAYN for anything they had done, but twenty-seven of them voted to ratify the bargain whereby a place of high public trust was to be bestowed upon a notoriously unfit man in payment for a nomination to office secured by manipulation of a convention.

This brings in the third party to the bargain—not the Senate or the Republican majority in the Senate, but the Republican "boss" who owned it. The people of the State of New York are treated with sheer contempt in the whole proceeding as being entitled to no consideration in the matter. Will they stand it?

BLACK.

"I wouldn't vote for him to-day for Constable!"

This a New York business man was heard to say on his way down town yesterday morning of the man for whom he had voted three months before for Governor.

His voice was the voice of the people of the State of New York. The votes in the ballot box make the tidal wave which has more than once overwhelmed men and parties who have defied political decency in New York State.

In 1882 a tidal wave of 192,839 plurality swept away FOLGER, despite the 13,022 plurality for his party the year before.

In 1894, after the Maynard episode, a tidal wave of 156,108 plurality swept away HILL, despite the 45,418 plurality for his party two years before.

In 1896 a tidal wave of 212,992 plurality swept BLACK into power.

History has a habit of repeating itself in the State of New York. Gov. BLACK has done his best to foredoom his party in 1898.

GIVE US A BANKRUPTCY LAW.

It is not easy to understand the delay in passing the bankruptcy bill that has been approved by the House and is now pending in the Senate. While there is a strong feeling in the country in favor of such a law, which the Senators generally recognize, many of them seem strangely ignorant of the bill which passed the House, or of the principles by which a law on this subject should unquestionably be guided. Yet it is not a new question. The general subject has been thoroughly discussed over and again in both houses of Congress, in the public press, in all the business associations of every character in every section of the Union. The House bill is not novel or complex or obscure. It has been before Congress for years. Report after report has been made upon it. It has been sifted as hardly any measure has been by competent and interested critics. We doubt if any bill presented in this generation has had such widespread, varied, intelligent, and deserved support.

Every Senator ought to know the peculiar situation that now makes a bankruptcy law essentially necessary. Never before in the history of the country has there been so large a number of honest business men crushed by the burden of debts that they cannot pay. Doubtless many of them are the victims of bad judgment, but they are honest. They are ready and anxious to give up whatever property they have, as, indeed, most of them already have given it up. But with harsh, uncertain, vexatious procedure of the State courts, they are still prevented by the judgments hanging over them from again entering business life except under most difficult conditions. It is not merely to the interest of this vast army of generally active men, but to the interest of their creditors and of the whole country, that they should be released from obligations they can never meet and that their energy should be restored to the general stock of energy by which the business of the country is run and its prosperity assured.

This is the simple purpose of the House bill, known as the Torrey bill. The methods by which this purpose is pursued are admirably clear, economical, and efficient. The expense of proceedings is reduced to the lowest point. There is provision for the greatest practicable convenience and expedition; voluntary settlements are provided for and promoted wherever they can fairly be made. Precautions against favoritism or collusion are ample. The whole business is practically placed in the hands of all the creditors impartially represented. Not only is fraud or deceit made extremely difficult, but, where practiced, it is severely punished. This description of the bill is not based solely on our own examination of it, but upon the ample testimony of business men of thorough knowledge and experience, who have given it their warmest indorsement. There is no good reason why the bill should not become a law at this session.

BY ADVICE OF COUNSEL.

Our news columns yesterday contained the account of a case which we believe to be unique in the history of mankind. It was the case of a man who became a drunkard by advice of counsel.

Many men, we need hardly say, get drunk, but they very rarely do it from prudential considerations. The young man in question, for he is a young man, is entitled, it appears, under the will of his uncle, to $70,000 "unless he shall be drunken, dissipated, or exhibit vicious or wild tendencies or rakish inclinations." In that case, the property vests in trustees until "a court shall adjudge" that the legatee is "sober and industrious." It appears on the statement of his counsel that the legatee is sober and industrious by inclination and habit. But unfortunately, he is in bankruptcy, and not entitled to own anything. His bankruptcy he imputes to a wicked partner. That is not very convincing. Bankrupts mostly do impute their failures to wicked partners. But whether he or his partner was wicked, the result was the same. If the $70,000 is his, then his creditors can take it. If it be not his, but held in trust for him, they cannot. It can be held in trust for him and from his creditors only if he manifest, to whose satisfaction does not appear, debauched and rakehelly propensities foreign to his nature. Therefore he must manifest these inclinations strictly as a matter of business and under the advice of counsel. He must not reform on any account whatever, until the statute of limitations begins to run against the claims of his creditors. Then, and then only, will his better nature be at liberty to assert itself. He will "brace up" and reform, and diffuse a pleasing example of "sober and industrious habits." A court will "adjudge" that he has fulfilled the conditions of the will. He will scamper off with the $70,000 and, like the fabled hyena, grin defiance upon his baffled pursuers.

Meanwhile, however, his condition will be parlous. Creditors are not to be cheated without a struggle. His creditors will unquestionably put detectives on him at once, and these detectives will be sure to find him, at some unguarded moment, blind sober and humming industrious. His lawyer has his work cut out for him. Of course, he cannot keep his client drunk all the time, but he must make a public exhibition of him in an intoxicated condition often enough to prove that drunkenness is his "habit." He must have him promenaded in crowded thoroughfares and his breath smelt by impartial policemen. As to his "rakish inclinations," it is painful to think of the amount of ogling in public conveyances to which this pious and modest young man will be compelled, blushing furiously the while, with a lawyer's clerk in attendance prepared to make oath to every leer.

There is another and more serious aspect of this interesting case. Is a lawyer justified in advising his client, even in the sacred cause of cheating his creditors, to enter upon a course of debauchery which is evidently "contra bonos mores"? Is not the ingenious counsel who advises his client to betake himself to the bar, in danger, for his own part, of being thrown over it? We merely throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the learned counsel, otherwise referring this unique case to Messrs. GILBERT and SULLIVAN, to whom it evidently belongs.

"The statement that Mr. ELIHU ROOT made at that time that Mr. PAYN was 'a stench in the nostrils of the people of New York State' stamps him as an absolute and unequivocal liar."—Senator RAINES's eulogy of PAYN.

Not at all. You affix that stamp indelibly upon your own person by making this statement. PAYN is a stench in the nostrils of the people. They have shown it. Read the newspapers of your own party or listen to the speech of its respectable members, if they will let you get near enough. But the spectacle of old JOHN RAINES standing up in the Senate chamber to ask "Who is this man ELIHU ROOT?" is too ludicrous for gravity even on this serious occasion. It must have made PAYN himself laugh.

The semi-official programme for the execution of the tariff policy of the Republicans is: A special session called for March 15; a tariff bill passed by the House by the first week in April; passage of the bill by the Senate by June 1; the law to take effect July 1. It is very doubtful whether a single step in this programme can be taken at the date named except the extra session. The passage of the bill by the Senate in sixty days is highly improbable. Yet if it is found that a clear majority can be secured for the bill in the Senate without any bargains with the silver Republicans, the less delay there is in the final action the better.

We must really remonstrate with his Honor the Mayor upon the strange principle of executive action which he laid down on Monday to Mr. CALLANAN, as reported by the latter. Gen. COLLIS took the ground the other day that he would give the sidewalk obstructors permission to violate the law pending their effort to have it repealed. We took the liberty of calling his Honor's attention to the behavior of his subordinate and suggesting that he expostulate with him. But it now appears that the Mayor "thinks he did just right." Mayor STRONG does not approve of the law which prohibits people from converting the public streets to private purposes, and therefore he will take no action upon it. Incidentally, he seems to agree with Gen. COLLIS that an attempt to get a law repealed operates as a stay pending the appeal. But the declaration that the chief executive officer of the city will not execute laws of which he does not approve is a serious thing. It is incredible that the Mayor appreciates the force of his own words. If he believes what he says, he ought to try to incorporate in the charter of Greater New York a section requiring the Mayor to enforce such laws as he likes and leave unenforced such as he does not like.

The juror in Brooklyn who approached, with a request for $25, one of the counsel in a case which the juror was trying is an interesting person, psychologically considered. But it may be doubted whether he has committed any legal offense. The disgusted Judge before whom the cause was trying very properly "threw a scare into him" by arraigning him and referring his case to the District Attorney, with instructions to lay it before the Grand Jury, but that is likely to be the end of the proceeding. The Penal Code makes it a misdemeanor for a juror to agree to receive any valuable consideration for his verdict. But, in the first place, a rejected application is not an "agreement," and, in the second place, the intent of selling a verdict would be very hard to make out. It is arguable that the juror is merely a chuckle-headed person who applied for $25 on the off chance that he might get it, and had no criminal purpose. It is quite proper that he should be dropped from the list of jurors. He might be indicted for indelicacy in the first degree, only there is no such offense known to the law.

There is something humorous in the notion of a set address on "Humor in the Pulpit" by a minister to his professional brethren, such as was reported yesterday. The attempt to lay down the limits of jocosity in a sermon is an indication that the author of the address, like the immortal Scotchman, "jokes wi' deefeculty" and not "just spontaneous." A preacher who jokes with difficulty may safely be admonished not to joke at all, while a spontaneous joker may find it difficult to keep his drolleries out of his sermons—may indeed scarcely know that they are drolleries at all until he discovers the fact in the countenances of his hearers. HORACE, if we understand him correctly, has laid down that humor in the pulpit, in moderation, is not necessarily reprehensible, but undoubtedly the safest counsel for preachers is not to joke in sermons if they can help it.

The latest exterminator put on the political market is known as "PAYN'S Sure-Death." Its essential ingredients are much the same as those employed under the "Maynard" trade mark, and their effect, though possibly slower, is equally certain. The dose taken by the Republican Party yesterday is understood to have been approved by PLATT, but was administered by BLACK. The patient was a little restless and showed some symptoms of acute nausea, but the well-known caucus clamp having been applied firmly to the patient's nose, all resistance was in vain and the full dose went down at a gulp.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While it is probable that the plague of which so many people are dying in India will run the course usual to such epidemics in the East, and without much effective interference from the medical authorities, yet it is receiving the earnest study of physicians skilled in all the methods of modern bacteriology. They have already discovered and isolated the special bacillus of the dreadful malady, and small quantities of the proper remedial and prophylactic serum have been made and successfully tested. This serum is extracted from the blood of inoculated horses, after a method similar to that by which diphtheria serum is made. The first horse on which experiments were made died after only enough of the remedy for the treatment of twenty-seven patients had been taken from its veins. Though many of these cases were far advanced when the serum was used, twenty-three of them were saved. From a half to three-quarters of these people would have died if treated by ordinary means. A hundred small Tonquinese horses have now been secured, and from them enough serum will be obtained to inoculate about 18,000 persons a month. The next time this plague appears in the East it will probably be taken in hand at the start and prevented from spreading beyond the point of origin.

—Mayor QUINCY of Boston has been urging the Aldermen of that city to take the necessary action for establishing the municipal printing establishment for which plans were drawn up some months ago. The resolution then passed was found to be unconstitutional in certain minor points. These have now been modified, and in response to the Mayor's urging, the Aldermen have passed a resolution ordering that "the City Superintendent of Printing be authorized to establish and operate a municipal printing plant, to purchase the necessary machinery and material therefor, and to incur such other expenses as may be necessary in connection therewith, the same to be charged to the appropriation for the Printing Department, and all the printing of the city, or so much thereof as may be possible from time to time, shall be done by such plant, after the expiration of the present contract for doing the city printing, and all employes shall be citizens of Boston." It is estimated that the new plant will cost $50,000, and it is expected to pay for itself within three or four years. This is a step important in itself, and still more important as pointing the way toward other reforms and economies of the same sort.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

From The Independent, Feb. 4, 1897.

By ex-Senator George F. Edmunds.

The proposed arbitration treaty with Great Britain is receiving (as it deserves) the interested attention of the people of the United States. Much that has been said against it must have arisen from want of careful attention to the provisions of the instrument. It is very simple in itself, and only takes a short step—important and valuable though it is—on the high road to a reign of peace and amity between the nations of the globe.

The substance of the treaty provides, in Article II., for the disposition of purely pecuniary claims of persons. Article IV. provides for similar pecuniary claims of a larger amount, and also for the arbitration of "all other matters in difference, in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other, under the treaty or otherwise," with the limitation excluding territorial matters. Article VI. provides for the determination of territorial claims.

It will thus be seen that the first branch of the treaty covers only personal claims, which almost all civilized nations, great and small, have always been willing to refer to special commissions. But the fourth article goes beyond this, and provides for the arbitration of cases where one of the parties shall have rights against the other. This phrase has been objected to under the idea that, possibly, it would require the submission to arbitration of the question of the policy of the United States in respect of the foreign aggrandizement on the Western Continent. But this is an entire misapprehension. Neither party has any rights, either in a municipal or an international sense, against the other, in respect of any such policies. Even in Municipal Government the rights of one citizen against another do not embrace the course of action that either citizen may take in respect of a controversy between either and a third party, either of aid or opposition. And in international law, all writers from the first agree in the same distinction between nations. They show that the right of one nation against another is one that, on the principles of international law, imports an obligation of the other due to the party asserting the so-called right. Such language, it is too manifest to argue, does not embrace the subjects in respect of which some of our people have expressed solicitude. I may add briefly something in detail on this subject.

The general arbitration treaty does not send to arbitration all matters in difference—only all matters in difference "in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under treaty or otherwise." "Otherwise" can mean nothing but international law—international law being, with the exception of treaties, the only source of international rights.

No claim is arbitral, in other words, that does not rest upon some right gained by contract or founded in the canons of international law. Hence, all matters of mere policy as to which either nation has entire liberty of choice and freedom of action, whatever the views or interests of the other, are outside the category of arbitral subjects.

Thus no right is infringed, and, in the sense of public law, no legal cause of complaint can arise by one nation as against the other:

(a) By any commercial policy.
(b) By any system of customs regulations.
(c) By any warlike armaments it may keep on foot.
(d) By any fortification it may erect.
(e) It is too clear for debate that a nation may enter into any relations of amity or alliance with any other without infringing any right of a third nation.

Examples abound in the various alliances between the different countries of Europe, made, in some instances, for purposes of offense as well as defense. However much a particular alliance may be deprecated, or felt to be a menace by any power, such power cannot object that any right of its own is violated.

Hence, it is idle to claim that the Monroe doctrine is an arbitral subject within the meaning of the treaty. It is matter of high policy as to which the United States has perfect freedom of action, and the establishment and maintenance of which violates no right of Great Britain.

By the Monroe doctrine the United States simply makes itself the ally of every South American power whose territory is sought to be wrested from it by a European power; and we may broaden or diminish this policy as may seem wise, without infringing any right of her Majesty's Government against us.

Great Britain can no more complain of the doctrine, or our acting under it, than we could complain of Great Britain allying herself, either with or without a treaty, to Russia as against France or to France as against Russia.

In neither case is there anything to arbitrate—in neither case can the alliance be resisted as of right; because it is one of the matters as to which every independent nation is at liberty to act according to its own sense of justice and interest.

Suppose, for example, that the United States were to-day to make a treaty with every South American State in which the United States should agree to be bound by and to maintain the Monroe doctrine as respects that State, Great Britain might not like it—might think her interests injuriously affected. But it could not possibly be contended that by such a treaty the United States was violating any right of Great Britain. If not, no arbitration could ensue under this treaty, since it is limited in express terms to matters in difference, in respect of which one party has rights as against the other, under treaty or otherwise.

The controversy as to the Bering Sea fisheries furnishes illustrations in point. Certain rights claimed by the United States were involved in that controversy, namely, its right to exclusive jurisdiction over Bering Sea, and its right of ownership or protection of the seal herd.

These questions of proprietary right were arbitrated and were decided adversely to the United States by the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration. Having been so decided, the question of regulation of the fur seal fisheries, looking to the protection and preservation of the fur seal herd was matter of policy as respects which Great Britain and the United States could be bound only by their own assent. They did consent by the treaty constituting the arbitral tribunal that that tribunal might prescribe such regulations.

But both Governments might have dissented, and have refused to make such a treaty; they might have stood upon their strictly independent rights; they might have held that such regulations were inexpedient as matter of policy; and if they had done so no arbitral question could have arisen under a treaty referring to arbitration only matters of difference in respect of which one party has rights against the other, under treaty or otherwise.

There remains of the fundamental parts of the treaty the question of territorial boundaries. Such questions have been often submitted to arbitration, and always to the great advantage of both parties, although one must, of course, give up its pretensions according to the decision of the arbitration tribunal. But this, in ninety-nine cases in one hundred, would be far better, in the narrowest and most selfish sense, than the cost of war in blood and treasure to the losing nation.

It ought to be borne in mind, also, by those who have fears that the question of the jurisdiction of the arbitration tribunals, excepting in the one instance of transferring a question from one tribunal to another, is one that the tribunals have no power to decide, but one which belongs to each nation. And, therefore, if it should ever happen that either Government should insist upon submitting to arbitration the question that the other thought did not fall within the treaty, it would have the entire and just liberty of declining to arbitrate. This right was very forcibly illustrated and practiced in the case of the arbitration treaty of 1871 with Great Britain, when, before the tribunal at Geneva, the United States insisted upon presenting and proving its so-called "National claims"; whereupon, her Majesty's Government (as it had a perfect right to do) declared that it had not understood the treaty to authorize the tribunal to enter upon the consideration of that subject, and declined to proceed. The difficulty was then accommodated by a mutual arrangement by which these so-called National claims were left out of consideration. It was one of the great instances that illustrate the distinction between rights between nations, as against each other, in the sense of the international law, and those injuries which one nation may cause to another in the general and political sense by the course of conduct that it pursues, not directly toward the nation injured, but in respect of its own notion of its international interests in regard to others.

We need have no fears, then, in respect of the over-extent of the treaty, or in respect of any questions that may arise, as they have hitherto arisen, in regard to the Central and South American States, or any other subject of like nature, whenever and wherever it may arise. All these are left by the treaty to be disposed of, peacefully, I hope, when they shall specially arise.

The modus operandi of the treaty deserves attention. It is not easy to conceive of a better way of selecting arbitrators than that named in the treaty. In respect of the mere personal claims mentioned in Articles II. and IV., no one, so far as is known, has made objection. But as it regards the more important subject of "other matters in difference in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under the treaty or otherwise," and in respect of territorial claims provided for in Article VI., it has been said that the provisions of the treaty are not safe for the United States. In respect of the first of these subjects, the treaty provides that the tribunal shall consist of five members, four to be appointed—two by each—by Great Britain and the United States, and the fifth to be agreed upon by the four, or, in case of their failure by the two Governments; and, in case of their failure, the King of Sweden is to appoint. What is the danger in this? The sovereign of Sweden has been recognized in our treaty of 1871 with Great Britain as, from the situation of his kingdom and his relations with Great Britain and the other great powers of Europe, peculiarly free from bias. And besides, there is the almost all-controlling noblesse oblige that would compel even an unfriendly sovereign to make such a selection as would command the respect and approval of the civilized world.

We have no right and no wish (if we are honest) to obtain a tribunal that is organized to decide in our favor. If we are really for arbitration at all, we must suppose it possible that we may be sometimes wrong in our pretensions, and that an impartial tribunal will, in such a case, decide against us. As to disputes in regard to territorial claims, the treaty provides for a tribunal of six—three to be chosen by each party; and it requires a majority of five to one for a decision; so that the United States cannot suffer unless two of our own three members decide against us. Can we not afford to run the risk of submitting to this? We certainly can, unless we mean to have our own way, right or wrong, all the time. If such are our sentiments, we ought never to agree to any sort of arbitration, and ought to stand on the ground that the will of the strongest is the only test of justice and right. This is barbarism pure and simple. The treaty observes most carefully the clear and definite distinction in public law between the rights and claims of each nation against the other, and their political interests and policies, as it regards other countries. This leaves the Monroe doctrine—including the Nicaragua Canal matter, which is simply an incident under it—and every other doctrine and policy either nation may entertain, just where it was before. This very important line of distinction, it is true, makes the treaty a narrow and circumscribed one. But it does something, it does much, as the first step along the great highway of peace in the hopeful future, not alone for the two great parties to it, but as an example and suggestion and inspiration to other nations. However small it may be, it will, if finally concluded, mark the dawn and the coming sunshine of justice, confidence, and good will among the nations of the earth—a future that all our Christian civilization has taught us to hope for. The great warrior President said thirty years ago, "Let us have peace." Let us now take the first great step—great, short though it may be—toward keeping it between these two powerful and kindred peoples.

Philadelphia, Penn.

Another View on the Treaty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the report of the proceedings at the opening of the English Parliament yesterday, printed in this morning's New York journals, it is noticeable that the leaders of the Opposition to Lord Salisbury's Government are loud in their praise of the arbitration treaty which he and Mr. Olney have devised for the settlement of disputes between their respective countries, and do not hesitate to award to the English Premier the full share of honor to which he is entitled in the production of a document that has met the approbation of the civilized world. The contrast of the action of Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the Commons, with that reported to be the purpose of certain partisan politicians—it would be a misnomer to call them statesmen—in Washington, must bring a blush to the cheek of every American whose patriotic impulse leads him to desire that the United States take a high rank on the roll of nations. It is not yet too late for the United States Senate to follow the example of the English Parliament, and let its action be governed by high principles and devoid of personal spite and partisanship.

That the arbitration treaty may be promptly confirmed by that Senate is the devout wish of every peace-loving and patriotic American, in which category I desire to be included ANTI-JINGO.

New York, Jan. 20, 1897.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Missouri legislator is trying to devise a bill that will compel street-car companies to carry at half fare passengers for whom there are no seats. He is finding it difficult to get at a feasible measure, as may be imagined.

* * *

A wide ocean wall along the coast of New Hampshire, from New Castle to the Massachusetts line, a distance of twenty-five miles or so, is the purpose of a bill which has been introduced in the State Legislature. It would take in the beaches at Rye and Hampton and skirt the rocky shore of Little Boar's Head.

* * *

A lady attended the celebration in Boston on Sunday of the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine, and listened patiently for an hour to speeches eulogizing his memory and belittling Christianity, but when finally a speaker counseled the company to teach their children to become free thinkers, she arose and quietly but emphatically said: "Mr. President, I should like to say that when I give up my religion and my children, it will be for something very much better than anything you have offered to-day." Then she walked out, and for a full minute there was silence.

* * *

Francis Murphy says that more than 7,000 persons have signed the temperance pledge since he began his crusade in Boston four weeks ago. Persuasion still seems to be more effective than prohibition.

The Best in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think THE TIMES is the best paper in New York, and is doing a service, not only for the cause of good government, but also for that of respectable journalism, that ought to earn it the thanks and support of decent people.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT,
Nos. 11 Elwood Building, Rochester, N. Y.
Feb. 2, 1897.

Absolutely Fair and Reliable.

From The Richmondville Phoenix.

Of all the papers that find their way to our table, THE NEW YORK TIMES is by far the ablest, cleanest, and most comprehensive. It gives no quarter to sensation, is absolutely fair and reliable, and is, indeed, an up-to-date newspaper, especially characterized for its decency, cleanliness, and great ability. One cannot fail to be impressed with the sense of earnest truth which permeates its editorial utterances and the good taste displayed in them. There are no vulgar pictures or unclean articles contained in it to tear down the household to which it finds its way. Best of all, it is genuinely Democratic.

'TIS NOT ALWAYS THUS.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Skate, skate, skate,
On the cold, gray ice, Oh, kids,
For the fast coming Summer
Will sure be a hummer,
And then our warm weather forbids.

Skate, skate, skate,
While ice can be found without skill,
For soon 'twill go round
At 10 cents a pound,
And your papa will kick at the bill.

CHESHIRE ALUMNI DINNER

SPEECHES ON TOPICS OF EDUCATIONAL INTEREST.

Dishonesty Fostered by Faulty Systems of Education—Manual Training Needed in the Course of Study—Trustees' Duties.

The Alumni Association of Cheshire Academy, the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, met last night at dinner at the Waldorf. Dinner was served in the State apartments, and covers were laid for 100. The association numbers nearly twelve times that number, settled in many sections of the country.

At a business meeting preceding the dinner resolutions of confidence in Prof. Eri Davidson Woodbury, recently appointed Principal of the Academy, were adopted on motion of Arthur B. Cook.

President C. La Rue Munson of the association presided, and made the first speech, replying to the toast, "The Alumni Association." He said the lives of the alumni and the eminence attained by many of them as soldiers, sailors, lawyers, writers, and clergymen demonstrated better the excellence of the school than anything he could say.

In response to "The Trustees" Prof. T. S. Luther of Trinity College said Trustees can do more harm to a school and do it quicker than any other form of calamity yet devised. Trustees, he argued, have a right to expect success from a school if they leave the Principal alone to attend to administrative matters.

Referring to a course of study, Prof. Luther said, "Manual training, beginning with the kindergarten, is forcing its way up as a feature of all training. The idea that it is a finer thing to have the fingers soiled with ink than with oil, that labor at a desk is necessarily more intellectual than labor at a bench, is dying, and it ought to die. Why not begin at once to make mechanics as well as clerks, engineers as well as clergymen, inventors as well as authors? Schools should make all these; and the school that does it first will first contribute toward the abolition or the prevention of masses and classes in our fatherland."

Prof. Woodbury spoke for "The Cheshire Academy," and Prof. A. W. Phillips of Yale talked on "Modern Science." William Ordway Partridge responded to "Art," and told of the needs of the schools in that direction, and then Herbert E. Turner, the speaker of the evening, replied to the toast "Education and Politics."

After referring to his own early life at Cheshire Academy, Mr. Turner spoke of the benefits of education and of its effect on the general morale of the community. Of the late political campaign, which he said was a struggle conducted on two fundamental principles, class hatred, and repudiation of debts, he asked why, after long years of education by Church and State, fraud and dishonesty were found permeating the Republic.

Some Important Questions.

"The education of the American people, such as it is," he said, "has been especially the work of the Church and the school. Is either of these great agencies particularly proud of the result of its work after a century of trial? Who were the millions of men who voted for dishonesty in the late struggle that the Nation made for one more chance to show that it had a right to live? Who were the women, over a hundred thousand in number, who in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah—the only States where they could exercise the suffrage—rushed to the polls and with practical unanimity voted to enable their husbands and fathers to pay their debts at half price?

"Were these men and women degraded? Some of them were, no doubt. But mingled with them in much greater numbers, encouraging and urging on those of lower social grade, were hundreds of thousands of cultivated and educated men and women, ladies and gentlemen, if you please, college students, church members, people whom their friends and the public generally recognize as the best product of our nineteenth century education. Apparently these people had never learned that you cannot legislate dishonesty into anything else but its own black self; that it is just as wicked to steal in form of law as without such form; that fraud is fraud whatever you may call it, and that National dishonesty differs from individual dishonesty only in the depth of the infamy.

"The defect, it would appear, is in our education. We must then make our education something that will produce a different kind of man.

Train Children to be Honest.

"I am not proposing to argue in favor of reading the Bible in our common schools, or, indeed, of the teaching of any principles of denominational religion. What I do insist upon is that we should train our children and young people in school in the principles of honesty and morality; that we should make them understand that a man cannot fulfill his duty in life to his neighbor or to himself unless he is honest and truthful; that, although an unprincipled man may become rich, he is still contemptible; that wealth is not the measure of social or moral excellence; that there are fundamental principles of right and wrong that rest at the basis of life, and that if they are not firmly implanted in our moral being, and in the moral being of the Nation, neither the individual nor the Nation deserves to live.

"Let us for a moment fancy how we, in our self-satisfied conceit, will appear to people living at the close of the twentieth century in the searchlight of another hundred years' advance in the progress of the race.

The Future Historian's Judgment.

"'Here,' the historian will say, 'were people who had gotten far enough along to learn something of man and God, who believed that personal effort for their fellowman was a matter of personal duty, who had in theory and in action largely discarded the principle of the survival of the fittest, and who did much to help the suffering and the needy, and believed that they were advancing toward a higher and better spiritual life. They carried on great hospitals, which were open to the poor, but, while many of them lived in the greatest luxury and gave magnificent entertainments, the bulk of the population were constantly engaged in the hardest kind of a struggle for life, and many of them lived in the lowest degradation and misery. Their treatment of criminals showed their strange ignorance and folly. When a young man of good character was accused of crime, they put him side by side with brutal felons, and did all they could to degrade him and to make him a criminal by the force of association. They did not know what to do with a murderer, and, consequently, they murdered him as the shortest method of putting him out of the way. Their sports were brutal, but they organized societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

"'They went to church on Sundays, for they supported churches, but they countenanced thieves if they stole enough and were careful in their swindling to act under forms of law. And then, when you look at them in their private life and in their business life, how they did swindle and how they did lie! The governing principle of their lives seems to have been selfishness."

Prediction of Good to Come.

"God meant the human race to attain to a very different kind of condition from that in which it presents itself to-day. If He had not so intended, He would not have filled it with the possibilities for everything that is good and true. And gradually we will advance, and the human race will come to something very like perfection. Slowly the work will go on, and that it will have time enough to go on we may be very sure, for God cannot fail."

Between the speeches Mr. Lenox, C. B. Hawley, and Welford Watters sang selections from the college song book. The Rev. Edwin S. Lines of New Haven, Conn., spoke of the pleasures of reminiscence, and several others of the alumni made impromptu addresses.

POLICE BEATEN BY STRIKERS.

The Military Called Out in Madrid to Suppress a Riot.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—Most of the workingmen at Aranjuez, in New Castile, twenty-eight miles south-southeast of Madrid, went on strike to-day, and began marching through the streets. The crowd finally assembled around the Town Hall, which they pelted with stones, breaking a number of windows.

The police charged the mob and arrested a number of the rioters, including several women, but in the end the crowd proved too strong for the police, who, finding themselves powerless to check the disorder, appealed to the military authorities. The militia responded to the summons of the civil authorities, and dispersed the rioters. Soldiers are now patroling the streets.

DIVORCES GRANTED IN EUROPE.

The Prince de Chimay Free from His Eloping Wife.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—The action for divorce brought by the Prince of Chimay against his wife, formerly Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich., who eloped from Paris last Fall with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy fiddler, which was adjourned on Jan. 19 for a fortnight, came up in the court at Charlerol to-day for the pronouncement of judgment. The Court, after half an hour's deliberation, announced that a decree of absolute divorce was granted to the Prince of Chimay upon the grounds alleged in his complaint.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The action for divorce taken by Countess Cowley against her husband, Earl Cowley, the trial of which was ended yesterday, was finally disposed of to-day by the Court rendering judgment in favor of the Countess.

DEATH OF INFANTA MARIE.

The Duchess of Montpensier and Her Record in Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande, Duchess of Montpensier, is dead. She was sixty-six years old.

Marie Louise Ferdinand was born in 1830, the daughter of Ferdinand VII. of Spain and Marie Christine, and the sister of Isabella II. of Spain. She married in 1846 the Duke of Montpensier, Montpensier, shortly after the revolution of February, 1848, was naturalized in Spain. The Spanish Government, fearing his influence, "invited" him to leave the country soon afterward, but after the triumph of the revolution of 1868 he returned. His candidacy for the throne of Spain, then vacant, was warmly supported by nearly the entire Liberal Party, but was ruined by a duel, in which he killed his cousin, Enrique de Bourbon, in 1870.

BARON DE SOUBEYRAN DEAD.

A French Financier Who Was Honored by His Country.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Baron Jean Marie Georges de Soubeyran, French politician and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, is dead. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Jean Marie Georges Baron de Soubeyran was born in Paris Nov. 5, 1829. Entering public life at an opportune time, he became in 1849 an attaché in the Ministry of Finance. In 1852 he was transferred to the Department of State, of which he subsequently became Director, and in 1860 received the appointment of Deputy Governor of the Crédit Foncier de France. He was also a member of the legislative corps, being elected as a Government candidate. As an expert in financial matters, he took active part in all discussions pertaining to the financial policy of the Government, and especially to the relations existing between the State and the railroads. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Commission on International Expositions, and in June, 1874, was made Vice President of the Commission on Historical Monuments.

He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1859.

A Liberal Gain Recorded.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Parliamentary election to fill the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Alfred Money-Wigram, Conservative member for the Romford Division of Essex, who resigned on account of ill-health, took place yesterday, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Schlesinger Sinclair, Conservative, by a vote of 8,156 to 8,031, cast for Mr. Raphael, the Liberal candidate. At the last general election, Mr. Money-Wigram defeated the Liberal candidate by 1,827 votes, while in yesterday's polling the Conservative majority was only 125.

Ambassador Bayard Much Better.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—United States Ambassador Bayard, whose illness was reported yesterday, was so much better to-day that he was able to visit the Embassy and transact business.

England's Educational Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The House of Commons, by a vote of 325 to 110, passed the financial proposal in the Education bill to grant to voluntary schools the sum of 5s. per child.

Riotous Students in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The university here was closed this evening, owing to the riotous conduct of the students. Several of the ringleaders were arrested.

Death of Thomas Bateman.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Thomas Bateman, who was twice President of the Primitive Methodist Conference, is dead.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 2.—The race for the Grand Prix de Monte Carlo was run to-day and won by Grasselli. Erskine and Horodetzki divided second money, and Froizat was fourth.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—It is announced that Emperor Francis Joseph, accompanied by Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will visit St. Petersburg on April 27.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, announced that the Government was ready to lay the Anglo-American arbitration treaty before the House.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The debate on the Sugar Bounty bill was continued in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Habert moved that bounties only be given to growers three-quarters of whose employes are French. M. Melline, Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, opposed the motion, but the Chamber, by a vote of 221 to 219, decided to consider it.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Edward R. Taylor, alias Arthur W. Platt, who is under arrest here for killing Jesse Tyree in Kentucky in 1885, was formally extradited in the Bow Street Police Court to-day, and will be taken to America at once by the Kentucky officials who came here to secure his extradition.

HAMBURG, Feb. 2.—The German steamer Lahn of the North German Lloyd Line ran aground on the Finkenwarder Island, in the Elbe, to-day while on her way to this port. Later the steamer got afloat, and she has arrived here. She comes to have certain improvements made in her in the yard of Blohm & Voss. She is to be provided with an awning deck, and will have two of her masts removed.

Verdict Against Hanlon Brothers.

Mrs. Henrietta Roche recovered a verdict of $1,000 against Hanlon Brothers yesterday, in the City Court, Justice McCarthy presiding. Mrs. Roche testified that she was under contract with the Hanlons to appear in "Fantasma" as a ghost, a witch, and a mermaid. She was discharged because on the advice of a physician, she declined to play the part of a mermaid longer. She sued for twenty-five weeks' salary at $40 a week.

A Paper on Demoniacal Possession.

Prof. William James of Harvard University read a paper at the meeting of the New York Neurological Society, at the Academy of Medicine, last evening, on "Demoniacal Possession." He described a number of instances of persons who, it was asserted, were possessed of devils, and told of the means that had been employed to rid them of the evil ones.

THE BOOTH BILLS AMENDED

CHANGES IN MEASURES AFFECTING STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

Assembly Committee Will Report in Favor of Permitting the Limited Use of Sidewalks by Occupants of Property.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Assembly Cities Committe gave a hearing this afternoon on Mr. Finn's two bills, which propose to allow the erection and use of stands and booths on the sidewalks near the markets in New York City. John Procter Clark of the Corporation Counsel's office opposed the bills in their original form and suggested amendment. A. L. Mooney, representing the Washington Market Association, spoke for the bills.

One bill gives authority to the Controller to grant permits for the exposure of signs and merchandise to the "owners, lessees, or persons in possession of" real property on Vesey Street.

Mr. Clark attacked this. He said it was a special exemption to violate what has become a settled public policy in New York, namely, that it is not proper to obstruct the public streets by private booths or stands.

"We do not believe public highways should be used for private gain," said Mr. Clark. "If you give one the right to obstruct Vesey Street, you can give the right on every other street in the city, and it will not be long before we are back where we were years ago, before the reform began. The city authorities are opposed to all encroachments on the sidewalks."

Mr. Finn claimed that a precedent had been established by privileges granted to steamship companies in West Street.

Mr. Clark said it made no difference if there was a precedent, the city authorities opposed the policy. Mayor Strong was opposed to it, Mr. Clark said. But, if the Legislature proposed to allow the stands within the stoop line, certainly the privilege should be confined to the occupants of the property. It was an outrage to grant that privilege to property holders if they were to rent out the portions of the street and pocket the rentals.

"Because some man who lives in mud-bespattered Jersey has to walk around a barrel on his way to the ferry he has a grievance against the city," said Mr. Finn. "He writes letters to the Mayor and to the Department of Public Works complaining. Now, I believe these approaches to the market ought to be exempted from the general law which governs. This trouble all comes from one man in Vesey Street. He has been troubling and harassing the people in the business section for years on this question. It is claimed by Mr. Callanan and others that the existing stands are illegally maintained. Whatever may be the decision of the courts on this question, the city Controller has been collecting fees for them for years."

Mr. Mooney spoke for the bill which proposes to grant the use of the stoop line about markets for the display of goods. He said Mayor Strong held that what applied to one market should apply to all. If stands were to be allowed about Washington Market, let there be no discrimination against other markets. The maintenance of booths within the stoop line, Mr. Mooney said, might be technically illegal, but had the sanction of the authorities. The Mayor, he said, was in favor of the bill.

The bills were amended to allow the use of booths by the occupants of the property only, and the distance from the markets within which the privilege may be granted was cut down from three blocks to two blocks. In this form they will be reported.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Pratt—Sherman.

The wedding of Miss Helen Deming Sherman, daughter of John J. Sherman, and George Dupont Pratt was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Reformed Church on the Heights, Brooklyn. A large and fashionable assemblage was present.

The Rev. J. Douglas Adam, pastor of the church, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone of the Emmanuel Baptist Church. The bride was attended by Miss Jessie Sherman as maid of honor. Her bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Hewlett, Miss Matilda Marvin, Miss Katharyn Baker of Chicago, Miss Helen Pratt, Miss Fannie Moss, and Miss Elizabeth Packard. Herbert Pratt was best man, and the ushers were Harold Pratt, Frederick Sherman, Mr. Dana of Boston, Mr. Hamilton of Kentucky, Mr. Kemmerer of Scranton, and Charles Norton of Chicago.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with point lace trimmings, and a veil of point lace. She carried a bouquet of lilacs and white orchids. The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the home of Mr. Sherman, 35 Remsen Street. The bridal party was entertained at dinner by Mr. Pratt.

Abrahams—Brash.

The wedding of Miss Agnes Brash, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brash of 65 East Eightieth Street, to Michael Abrahams took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Kauffman Kohler of Temple Beth-El performed the ceremony in the red room. The bride wore a gown of white satin, with old point lace, tulle veil, and diamond pendant, and carried a prayer book. Miss Edna Rosenberg, niece of the bride, and Miss Tonie Hahn, niece of the groom, were the maids of honor. They were gowned in pink silk, with chiffons, and carried baskets filled with lilies of the valley. The ushers were Joseph Leerberger, Samuel Kriedell, Maurice Sternbach, Sigmund Schlitter, Edward Mayer, and Louis Levy.

A wedding dinner was served after the ceremony, and was followed by dancing. Florida and Southern points will be visited on the wedding trip, and on their return Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams will reside at 1,200 Madison Avenue. Among those present at the wedding were Mrs. S. Weiler, Mrs. R. Slumasky, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Ash, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Weiler, Mr. and Mrs. Berte Hahn, and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Schwartz.

Tried to Bribe Commissioner Parker.

The following came in the mail to Commissioner Parker yesterday:

"Mr. Parker, Dear Sir: I applied for police and went down and tried one of your examinations, and they said that I was too light and my teeth was not good. I have my teeth all fixed, and the reason that I was light, I did not have anything to eat from Sunday noon till after the examination on Monday, and I traveled all night, as I did not get my card in time to start before. But I tell you what I will do with you. If you can work me on between now and the first of April, I will give you one hundred and fifty, ($150,) or a little better, as I don't know any one down there, and I don't know as that would do any good anyway. If you can't help me, let me know anyway, and I will get ready for the next examination, that is, in six months, so I understand, but you do what you can. I will close, hoping to hear from you soon. Yours truly,

"CHARLES FITZSIMMONS.

"Ovid Centre, N. Y., Seneca Co., Box 42."

Commissioner Parker said he regarded the letter as very humorous.

Carleton Takes Debtor's Oath.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—"Will" Carleton, manager of the "Jack and the Beanstalk" company, now at the Boston Museum, on his application to take the poor debtor's oath in the Municipal Court, had his case continued this morning. Carleton was arrested last week on a mesne process, on the ground that he was about to leave the State. The complainant was Jacob H. Mott of New York City, who presses a claim of about $350, for alleged hotel bills due him by Carleton.

AMERICAN MUSICIANS PLAY.

Mr. Sam Franko's Native Orchestra Heard at Chickering Hall.

The second concert of the third season of the American Symphony Orchestra, organized and conducted by Mr. Sam Franko, took place last night at Chickering Hall. The programme consisted of the familiar "Marche Militaire" in D major; the unfinished symphony and two songs, "Memnon" and "Geheimes," by Schubert; two symphonic movements, "The Saracens" and "Lovely Alda," by E. A. McDowell; Goring Thomas's songs, "Midian Village" and "Ma Voisine," and Weber's "Euryanthe" overture. It will be seen from the number of Schubert compositions on the programme that the concert made note of the recent centenary of that composer's birth.

Mr. Franko's orchestra is composed of native-born musicians, with one or two exceptions, and nearly all of them find their field of labor outside of the great symphonic concerts. The conductor has wisely confined his efforts up to the present time to getting smoothness and precision from his men, and in this he has been very successful, though his first horn broke faith with him last night. His strings, however, did their work very well, and the performance of the Schubert symphony was creditable. When the orchestra shall have attained certain qualities of elasticity and buoyancy now naturally absent, it will make better effects with such scoring as that of Mr. McDowell.

The solo singer of the concert was Miss Marguerite Hall, who was not at her best in Schubert's "Memnon," but who sang with much grace and delicacy the "Geheimes." The orchestration of those two songs is from a pen no less distinguished than that of Johannes Brahms, a pen which might be engaged in better business than making transcriptions of wholly beautiful and adequate pianoforte accompaniments.

RECEPTION TO MRS. LOGAN.

Widow of the General Glad to Meet Old Friends.

A lunch and reception was given yesterday, at the Waldorf, by Mrs. Roebling, in honor of Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of Gen. John A. Logan.

The large ballroom on the west side of the Waldorf was used for the occasion, and was partitioned off into two sections, the luncheon, at separate tables, being served in the east section, and the reception afterward being held in the west.

Mrs. Logan was in the best of spirits and health, and seemed glad to meet so many old friends.

The list of guests included Mrs. George F. Werts, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Yardley, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. Leroy Anderson, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. O. M. Benedict, Mrs. Samuel S. Stryker, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Wesley Smith, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Edward S. Sanford, Mrs. Alice M. Scudder, Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, Mrs. Edmund C. Tooker, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. Malcolm Townsend, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Willets, Mrs. Frederic Bull, Mrs. Ada M. Brown, Miss Barcalow, Mrs. William Buckley, Mrs. George W. Burleigh, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. William E. Coffin, Mrs. Louisa M. Cleaveland, Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, Mrs. Childe Harold Childs, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Clymer, Mrs. Jennie C. Crosby, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Ostrom, Mrs. Postley, Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Laura A. Palmer, Mrs. Louis D. Pillsbury, and Miss Quimby.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. William A. Duer entertained at dinner eighteen personal friends at her home, 17 West Twenty-first Street, last evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton of 61 East Fifty-fifth Street will be at home next Saturday from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—Mrs. Arthur James gave a dinner to a party of eighteen last evening at her residence, 92 Park Avenue. The event was in honor of Arthur W. Francis and Miss Ellen Page. An elaborate menu by Pinard was provided.

—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herbert, Jr., of Helmetta, N. J., will give a complimentary dinner to-night to State Treasurer and Mrs. A. B. Colvin at the Sherman Square Hotel. Covers will be laid for twenty.

—George B. Luks, the artist, and Miss Emma L. Noble were married last evening at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, after the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Alexander C. Kenealy, 325 West Fifty-sixth Street.

—Miss Nora Maynard Green gave a musicale last evening in her studio, at 420 Fifth Avenue. After the musicale the guests were invited to inspect the paintings of Edwin Moran, in the latter's studio. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mairs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schumacher, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cope, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Allen, Mrs. Witherbee, and Miss Witherbee.

COMING EVENTS.

—Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, will give an informal dance Saturday evening in the squad drill room of the armory.

—President A. V. Raymond of Union College will deliver the address at the fourth reunion of the Drawing Room Club at the Waldorf to-morrow evening.

—The annual ball of Morton Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will be held at Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, Wednesday evening, Feb. 10.

—The Twilight Club will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary to-morrow night with a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel, when the subject for discussion will be "The Problem of Luxury."

—Isaac H. Terrell, former Tammany leader in the Ninth Assembly District, will be entertained at a dinner at the Hoffman House to-morrow night. John C. Sheehan will preside.

—Commander and Consul Booth-Tucker will have a public welcome from their Western tour at noon to-day in the auditorium of the Memorial Building, 122 West Fourteenth Street.

—The February graduation class exercises of the Training School for Teachers will take place Thursday, Feb. 11, at the Girls' High School. Chauncey M. Depew will deliver the address.

—William H. Fleming, editor of The Looker-On, will lecture at the New York School of Expression, Carnegie Hall, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on the subject, "Dramatic Construction."

—The opening session of the class in stenography of the Woman's Republican Club will be held to-morrow evening in Room 34 Hamilton Bank Building, 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

—The second of the series of lectures before the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, on naval topics will be delivered on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt. Subject, "The Lessons of the Naval War of 1812."

IRISHMEN AT THE PLAY.

Order Friendly Sons of St. Patrick See "Shamus O'Brien."

Sixty years ago the members of the Order of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick first attended a theatre in a body. That was on St. Patrick's Day, 1837, when Tyrone Power appeared at the Park Thatre as Sir Patrick O'Plenipo and Teddy the Tiler.

On that occasion the members of the order gave the actor a banquet, at which Daniel Webster was a guest. This actor was lost on the steamship President, which sailed from New York for Liverpool, March 21, 1841.

Last night, for the second time in the history of their order, the members attended the Broadway Theatre in a body and witnessed the performance of "Shamus O'Brien." Mr. McCormick had his house tastefully decorated, American and Irish flags predominating. Later, Mr. McCormick and the principal members of the company were guests at a banquet given by the society at the Manhattan Hotel. Among those present at the performance were Judges Morgan J. O'Brien, Frederick Smyth, Lewis J. Conlan, James Fitzgerald, and John Henry McCarthy, John D. Crimmins, Commissioner James J. Phelan, ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, and others.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS

SUCCESS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ORDER.

A Very Large Attendance of Prominent Men—A Menu with a Very Strong Dutch Flavor.

The first annual banquet of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America was given at the Hotel Manhattan last night. The banquet hall of the hotel was filled to its utmost capacity. More than 200 persons, members of the order and their guests, sat down to one of the most elegant and elaborate dinners ever given in this city.

As the banquet was commemorative of the proclamation of "Burgher Government" for "Nieuw Amsterdam," 244 years ago, everything bore a tinge of old Holland or of Knickerbocker New York. The menu had a very strong Dutch flavor. It was as follows:

Dishes for Ye Feaste.

Thus Ayre and Earthe, bothe sea and land, yielde store of Nature's daynties.
Sandwiches prepared for ye Palates of ye Founders and Patriots with ye proper Moysture.
Oisters as Founde at ye James-towne.
Chicken Soupe as compounded by ye Madam Alice Bradford.
Turtle Soupe by ye Recipe of ye Anneke Jans.
Celerie and Raddishes growne on ye Director's bouwerie;
Almonds just received from ye West Indies.
Timbales of Crabbes and Oisters as Enjoyed by ye Hendrik Hudson.
Manhaddoes Sole, with Cucumbers from ye Midwout and Potatoes as Prepared by ye Madam Schuyer at Beverwyck.
Salem Beefe, with Connecticut Love Apples.
Chicken, as suited the taste of ye Worshipful Governor Winthrop, with ye Beans.
Nieuw Netherland's Canvas Back Ducks and Salad from ye Paulus Hoeck.
Figge Puddinge as Comforted ye Hearte of ye Reverend Cotton Mather.
Pieter Stuyvesant Congealed Creame and Cakes baked at Nieuw Amsterdam.
Standishe cheese.
Sweetes just come in from ye East Indies and Fruites from ye Islande of Jamaica.
Colonial Coffee.

There will be Served ye Suitable Beverages necessary properly to digest ye Dishes of ye Feaste from ye Cellar of ye late Director, William Kieft.

Two Trees and Flags.

Two novelties were introduced—the presentation of flags and a cedar and a pine tree. In the midst of the dinner the Secretary of the General Court of the order, John Quincy Adams, presented the trees. To the cedar was attached a certificate that it was cut from Jamestown Island, and to the pine a similar certificate that it was cut from the soil of Plymouth.

The flags were presented at the end of the banquet. Thomas L. James, former Postmaster General, made the presentation speech, stating that they had been given to the order by W. A. Halsey, Governor of the New Jersey Society. They were received on the part of the order by Dr. Thomas Egleston of Columbia College. One of them was the National colors, and the other was the Cross of St. George, under which the early navigators of the colonies sailed, explored, and fought. The latter has been adopted as the standard of the order. It consists of the red cross of St. George on a white field, similar to the flag used in the colonies from 1607 to 1657, except that the upper left-hand square is dark blue in color, with a circle in the centre of thirteen white stars, similar to the union in the flag adopted June 14, 1777, by resolution of the Continental Congress.

Those Who Were Present.

The banquet was distinguished by the number of descendants of the Colonial and Revolutionary families that attended it. The Puritans of Plymouth, the Dutch of New Amsterdam, and the Cavaliers of Jamestown were all represented. Among those present were:

John Quincy Adams, Secretary General of the order; Frederic Allen Angell, James Jerome Belden, George C. Batcheller, William B. Baldwin, Frederick A. R. Baldwin, Gen. Dwight H. Bruce, Theodore M. Banta, Secretary of Holland Society; Dr. G. B. Balch, Commodore David Banks, Order of Foreign Wars; J. N. Beach, Albert Bunker, George R. Bunker, Homer L. Bartlett, Jonas H. Brooks, Robert E. Bonner, William Evarts Benjamin, James M. Belden, Samuel V. Constant, Edward Pliny Chapin, Deputy Governor General; Edward P. Cone, Charles B. Corwin, Edward V. Cary, John C. Champion, Walter Chandler, Dr. B. G. Clarke, L. A. Cole, Dr. Colin Smith Carter, Edward H. Clark, Senator Frank J. Cannon, Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, Clarence L. Collins, Col. Harry C. Chipman, Gen. Nicholas W. Day, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, the Rev. William R. Eastman, Dr. Thomas Egleston, Historian General of the order; John Elderkin, James W. Eaton, Peter J. Elting, Huguenot Society.

Stewart W. Eames, John C. Eames, the Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, the Rev. Elmer S. Forbes, Morris P. Ferris, Attorney General of the order; B. Fernow, State Archivist; Charles S. Fairchild, Nicholas Fish, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Edward N. G. Greene, William W. Goodrich, Charles M. Glazier, Col. Frederick Dent Grant, Governor General of the order; Rear Admiral B. Gherardi, Col. Lewis C. Hopkins, Edwin A. Hills, Matthew Hinman, Henry Anson Hoyt, Major Francis L. Hills, George Long Hutchings, James H. Hoadley, William A. Halsey, George E. Halsey, Major Robert E. Hopkins, Charles A. Hoyt, Edward Hinman, Charles Field Haseltine of Philadelphia, George R. Howe, Charles B. Hubbell, President Board of Education; Col. William L. Herrmance of the Loyal Legion, Frank Hasbrouck, Vice President Holland Society; the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Henry S. Hoyt, George R. Howell, Henry Hall, Col. Charles A. Jewell, Dr. Oliver Livingston Jones, Col. E. C. James of the Mayflower Society, William Adelbert Jones, Gen. Thomas L. James, M. A. Knapp, Inter-State Railway Commissioner; S. F. Kneeland of the Governor's staff, George W. Livermore.

Charles W. Lippitt, Governor of Rhode Island; Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, Major Frank W. Mitx, Edward Marshall, Henry Lincoln Morris, Jonathan Flynt Morris, Treasurer General of the order; Frederick A. Mandeville, Capt. Samuel Emlen Meigs, Appleton Morgan, Perit Colt Myers, Frederick R. Meigs, Mandeville Mower, Society of the War of 1812; Warner Miller, Thomas S. Moore, Francis D. Nichols, Orville Oddie, District Attorney W. K. Olcott, Edward Lang Perkins, A. S. Patterson, Morton F. Plant, Dr. Francis M. Perkins, John D. Pray, Howard Sumner Robbins, Registrar General of the order; Isaac Gilbert Robbins, Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Mayor William L. Strong, G. Hilton Scribner, Col. Richard H. Savage, Edward P. Steers, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Society of Colonial Wars; Dr. Henry A. Stimson, Miles A. Stafford, Jr., Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Justice Charles H. Truax, President of the Holland Society; Dr. Willis G. Tucker, Dr. Dwight Tracy, J. Kennedy Tod, St. Andrew's Society; Alexander R. Thompson, Sons of the Revolution; Major Henry S. Turrill, United States Army; Augustus Van Wyck, Killaen Van Rensselaer.

James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Order of the Cincinnati; Robert Taylor Varnum, Colonial Order; Abraham B. Valentine, Colonial Wars; Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. James G. Wilson, T. Chester Wallbridge, Colonial Wars; Rollin H. Wilbur, Charles W. B. Wilkinson, Henry A. Wilson, John Winslow, Gen. William H. Watson, James Le B. Willard, the Rev. Daniel F. Warren, William R. Weeks, William F. Waterbury, Stephen Moore Wright, Son of American Revolution; S. V. White, John S. Wise, W. A. Wilbur, Dr. Henry Randall Waite, J. C. Young, Eugene Zieber, Beverly Chew, Chancellor Colonial Order; Abraham Q. Garretson, Lorenzo Daniels, Cecil J. Allen, Gerald Berry, B. T. Morgan, C. R. Sherlock.

After the Banquet.

Col. Frederick Dent Grant, who, as Governor General of the order, presided at the banquet, acted as toastmaster.

"We have selected as our initial date," he said, "May 13, 1607, when the first successful English colony landed in America, at Jamestown, Va. The early colonists, who, for a principle, left their native land to face and conquer a wilderness, were the founders of America, and were the ancestors of the patriots who established this Nation, which has become the haven of the oppressed of the world, for the United States of America is now a Nation without a master and without a slave."

Col. Grant then introduced Judge William W. Goodrich as a descendant of those settlers in Connecticut who passed a resolution that "they would live by the laws of God until they had time to draft better ones."

Judge Goodrich said: "There is danger in our times. Restless men, unsatisfied labor, repressed humanity, financial cranks, Nihilists, Socialists, and Anarchists are flocking to our shores. The Nation is entering into the mists, the unknown and shadowy mists of a great and coming conflict of ideas. The contest is between American ideas and the Old World ideas, between liberty and feudalism, between free thought and repressed thought."

Justice Augustus Van Wyck of the Supreme Court responded to the toast "Nieuw Amsterdam and the Dutch." Gen. B. F. Tracy spoke on "The Day We Celebrate," but confined himself to praise of the charter he had assisted in drafting. He said that among the good results it would accomplish would be that it would "free New York City from the Legislature of New York." Among other speakers were Mayor Strong and Rear Admiral Gherardi.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward Grosse.

Edward Grosse, who died suddenly Monday night of heart disease at his residence, 140 East Fourteenth Street, was one of the best-known German-American Democrats in New York. He was a most pronounced Anti-Tammany man at all times, and was made Internal Revenue Collector of the Third District, to succeed Ferdinand Eidman, in March, 1894. He was born in Germany in 1845, learning the printing trade first, then becoming an expert in stenography. After this for three years he served as private secretary to Dr. Alfred Boehm, naturalist of the Zoological Gardens in Berlin, where he contributed to scientific journals. In 1869 he came to this country, served for a few years on German dailies in New York, and in 1878 entered the bar, and has been a well-known lawyer for some years. In 1880 he defeated the Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Tenth District, and for three years from 1888 was one of Col. Fellows's assistants in the District Attorney's office. His forte was political organization, in which he was engaged during the Presidential campaign of 1892 as Secretary of the German-American Cleveland Union.

Mr. Grosse was a member of the German and New York Press Clubs, the Beethoven Maennerchor, and the German-American Reform Union. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the hall of the Beethoven Maennerchor, 210 East Fifth Street. Members of the Reform Union will escort the body, and committees will accompany it in coaches to Fresh Pond, L. I., where, in accordance with the desire of the deceased, his body will be cremated.

William Penn Esterbrook.

William Penn Esterbrook of Rahway, N. J., died yesterday, aged eighty-two years. He was born in England and came to this country in 1827. He was a builder and architect in New York, and for years was Superintendent of Buildings in this city. He afterward became Mayor of Mount Vernon, where he acquired the nickname "Battle Axe." He was a personal friend of Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley, Chester A. Arthur, and Charles A. Dana.

He was an authority on astronomy and mathematics and was the author of several scientific works on those subjects. He was a Republican from Frémont's time to the day of his death.

He married Miss Octavia Davy fifty-seven years ago, and she, three children, several grandchildren, and a great-grandchild survive him. He was a Swedenborgian. He accumulated great wealth, including property in New York valued at nearly $1,000,000. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Abraham Polhemus.

Abraham Polhemus died suddenly Monday morning at the residence of William H. Webb, 415 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Webb is President of the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, at Fulton Heights, and Mr.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS
DATED JAN. 1, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that sixty-three (63) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

6	1654	2094	2504	2911	3144
1285	1705	2123	2507	2928	3192
1300	1838	2171	2523	2943	3214
1334	1891	2184	2588	2965	3254
1438	1899	2198	2608	2971	3386
1463	1934	2254	2630	3036	3403
1547	1971	2265	2700	3045	3451
1574	2023	2357	2705	3101	3467
1583	2027	2438	2719	3130	
1627	2063	2452	2742	3132	
1636	2084	2455	2745	3139	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 10, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, Jan. 26, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-three (63) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
EDWARD V. CARY, Agent,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 10th of February, 1897, at 105 per centum and accrued interest, say $1,056.50 per bond.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

$64,000
Deposited Monday

Demonstrates thoroughly that all the New York public wanted was fairness. They are sick of being blindfolded, they are sick of trying to guess which way the stocks will go, they wanted an absolute guarantee of profit, where loss is impossible, and this we have in the KELLOGG MARKET REGISTER, which was practically on exhibition during the month of January, and stood the test of all the expert examinations that could be induced to investigate and work for the $10,000 we offered to any one who could place us in a market that we could not make money in. That exhibition resulted in gaining for us the highest testimonials ever given to an investment house. That exhibition showed plainly that we made the money, and how we made it.

It did not take the public long to show their approval in a substantial way. Investments in large amounts poured in upon us from shrewd and conservative men. Our correspondence reached a gigantic proportion. Our offices have been crowded with prospective customers, and the success of the Kellogg Market Register is assured. As an inducement to business men, we receive deposits in our banking department, subject to check, allowing two per cent. per month on balances.

Our operating rooms are closed to the public, but representatives of large corporations, trust and insurance companies will be admitted by first calling at our offices in the Manhattan Life Building.

HIGHEST REFERENCES given. PARTICULARS sent by mail.

J. B. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 66 Broadway,
City.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN J. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1897.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
A. T. Cassatt,	John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross,	E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
B. L. Higginson,	John J. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip,
Local Investment Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Augustus Floyd,
32 PINE ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and soft. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Burlington and Quincy and Northern Pacific preferred were the only stocks in which yesterday's transactions aggregated as much as 10,000 shares. Both declined. Burlington, on about 12,000 shares, fell one point. Northern Pacific, on transactions twice as large, lost about a point and a half. Total transactions on the Stock Exchange were not much over 100,000 shares.

***

Western Union Telegraph, on 6,000 shares, also lost a point. American Spirits and Tobacco Trust were weak. In two or three quarters on unimportant transactions, advances were scored. Less than 300 shares of Lead Trust preferred lifted its quotation a point, and 200 shares of Lake Shore caused a similar advance.

***

Wall Street was full of rumors, not many of which seemed to have basis outside of the inventive genius of Stock Exchange traders. In Burlington and Quincy, forecasts from Boston promised a reduced dividend, while other forecasts from the same town were full of optimistic representations. The Northern Pacific activity was construed by traders generally as significant of the climax of a deal which had already resulted in a distribution of much stock hitherto closely held. On this notion the professionals of the Stock Exchange were persuaded that a reaction was due, and some short stock was sold along with what seemed on the surface to be the marketing of further long stock.

***

Much the most notable incident of the day was in New York, New Haven and Hartford stock; 200 shares of stock were offered for sale with a surprising resultant smash. This stock has been holding firmly above 170. Yet yesterday, on the offering of a single 100 shares, there was a drop to 160, though a subsequent 100 shares brought 164. Even at that figure a net loss was scored for the day of over 12 full points. This will be greeted throughout New England as something else than a pleasant suggestion of the market position of what for years has been recognized as probably foremost among the gilt-edge investment stocks quoted in New York. No tangible news whatever was circulated to account for the drop.

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Trade conditions, judged by reports which reach Wall Street, are in good shape throughout the greater part of the country. The disposition generally shown by business men in the East to await the developments of the coming special session of Congress is to some extent reflected in production restriction at certain points in New England. It can be stated upon the authority of people closely related to such industries that the current restriction is at the worst only a temporary programme. There is agreement that as soon as Congress shall establish a tariff schedule on which business interests can rely as stable for some substantial period we shall have a pronounced industrial revival.

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From any such improvement in general business the railroads of the country will, of course, get quick benefits. And that betterment will not be long in finding its proper reflection in Wall Street.

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Government bonds were steady. The only change in quotations was a decline of ⅛ in the bid price for the fours, 1925, registered.

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In State bonds, $45,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s, of 1991, sold at 62¼@62½.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Gt. Northern pf.....	½	Manhattan	½
Lake Shore	1	Nat. Lead pf.....	1

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.....	⅝	N. J. Central.....	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.....	1½	N. Y. Central.....	½
Am. Sugar Ref.....	½	N. Y., N. H. & H..	12½
Am. Tobacco.....	1⅝	N. Y. Sus. & W.....	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.....	½	N. Y. S. & W. pf....	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	1	Nor. Pacific pf.....	1⅝
Col. H. V. & Tol..	⅝	Or. R. & Nav. pf....	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Southern Pacific	¾
Del., Lack. & W....	½	Tenn. C. & I.....	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.....	2	U. S. Leather pf....	⅝
L. E. & Western...	½	West. Union	1
Mo. Pacific	½	Wheel. & Lake E. pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C. Gas, L. & C. 1st.	1	N. & West. 100-yr.	
Col. Coal & I. 6s....	1½	5s., t. r.....	2
Con. Gas, Chi. 1st..	1½	T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Evans. & T. H. 1st..	1	U. Pac. col. tr. nts.	1
Ill. Central, 4s, 1953.	1	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st....	1	Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1½
N. Pac. Term. 1st...	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1½	N. Pac. gen. lien 3s.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	1½	St. P. 1st, D. & G.	
Kent. Cen. 4s.....	5	5s	1
N. Pac. con. 5s, t.r.	1½	So. 5s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $142,188,316; balances, $10,353,760; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,011,533.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2 per cent, for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange steady. Posted rates, $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for demand, $4.86⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40@50c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium.

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The President of a New England bank, in a letter to one of its New York correspondents, writes as follows:

"Business with us lags, but there is every prospect that we shall soon have largely increased demands for funds. Practically every manufacturer in Rhode Island and Connecticut is preparing for activity as soon as Spring trade opens."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 57½, and Erie, ⅛, to 15⅝. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 96½; Atchison, ¼, to 15⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52⅝, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 78⅝. Erie first preferred sold at 36⅛, Illinois Central at 97, and Reading at 13⅜. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 13-16, for money, and 1-16, to 112 15-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £53,000. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 7,032,000 marks.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $7,521,968, against $7,781,614 in the preceding week, and $8,496,366 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $33,178,435, against $33,761,123 in the corresponding period last year.

POWERFUL FACTORS AT WORK.

Mr. Samuel R. Shipley, one of Philadelphia's prominent financiers and President of the Provident Life and Trust Company of that city, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the financial situation:

"There are ample reasons to be hopeful of the future. To my mind there is every promise of improvement and prosperity. Conditions are all favorable and natural influences are combined to bring about betterment.

"Of the general tendency of business and trade and of the powerful factors now at work there can be no reasonable doubt. How soon the improvement will come about will depend in a great measure on the attitude of the new Administration and on Congressional legislation regarding the tariff and the currency.

"As to the tariff, I believe that it will be so settled as to give no further shock to business. I doubt if there will be any radical changes made or any long-drawn-out agitation over the matter. I think the coming Administration appreciates the dangers of allowing any new uncertainties to retard business and of making any great alterations in the laws which are so closely related to all mercantile and industrial interests as those of the tariff. Of course, every one understands that in some way new revenue must be provided, and that some changes in the present tariff rates are necessary. But I believe that the whole question will be settled in such a way as to make the least possible disturbance in the business world.

"Changes in our currency system are also necessary. To my mind, the retirement of the greenbacks is what is most needed. That point of view is taken by the most conservative financiers in the country. While it may not be possible to make such a radical move and retire all notes by a single legislative act, yet any step in that direction will be beneficial. If we can only change the present system and do away with the reissuing of the greenbacks after they have once been redeemed it will be a great improvement. Anything done toward decreasing the number of outstanding notes will put us so much nearer the necessary reform.

"Since the election we have not had the business improvement that was so generally expected; but there is no reason for discouragement. It must be considered that capital has just passed through a period of fright and nervousness. And, although the cause has been removed, yet the recovery is slow, and time must be given for the general timidity to disappear. Business improvement and the removal of minor disturbances such as tariff and currency agitation will speedily bring that about.

"In the money market I think we will see extremely easy conditions for some months to come. I doubt if rates will be any lower, for there is very little profit for the lenders at present prices. But with the great plethora of money that we now have I do not expect to see any tightening in the market for some time.

"I feel confident of the future. I can see no adverse factors to operate against improvement; and, with every influence favorable, as they all are now, I do not see how the betterment can be long delayed."

COAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its current review The Coal Trade Journal (the highest authority) will say to-day:

"The seaboard soft coal trade is in a chaotic condition and contracts have been made with an utter disregard of profit to the carrying companies. Not only contracts for a few thousand tons, but for hundreds of thousands, at the low prices that were bred of a determination for revenge. We have had some foreshadowing of this condition of affairs and refrained from much comment thereon, hoping that the cession might resume its sway; but that has not come to pass, but the contrary, and this important industry enters upon the year's business with contracts at ruinous rates. The Bituminous Association has gone to pieces and shippers, as well as railroad companies, are now engaged in cutting each other's throats. The trouble originated with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as all the other railroadroad companies kept their agreements last year but the Baltimore and Ohio, in allowing other concerns to undersell, and also by naming such low tolls on gas coal that its shippers were able to come in and take large contracts, angered the other railroad companies, and undoubtedly incited Mr. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway Company to show that two could play at the game. It has been evident the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company would make a demand for a higher quota this year, based on increased tonnage taken away from other shippers last season, which naturally leaves none of the railroads would consent to their having."

"Mr. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio sized up the situation sooner than the rest of the railroad Presidents and began the early part of January on a still hunt for contracts, and has made a contract with the New Haven Road for 400,000 tons per annum, contract to run from three to five years. He also took the West End Street Railway order from parties who held it for years, with the result that the Baltimore and Ohio Road authorized its shippers to meet the Chesapeake and Ohio prices and secure tonnage. This started a general fight, which has resulted in the Cumberland and the Chesapeake and Ohio Company's price settling down to about $1.75, free on board, at their respective loading ports. We hear Clearfield coal has been sold in the neighborhood of $1.60, free on board, and in some cases at even less. The fact is the market is completely demoralized, contracts are being closed rapidly, and by the 15th of this month there will be very little business not arranged for.

"The Ohio coal roads have entered in a scheme to pool their tonnage, and all contracts for carrying anything at cut rates have been abrogated. The former full rates have been absolutely restored by order of the association, with the approval of the roads. The agreement to this effect went into operation at midnight Wednesday last. In the new deal as to tonnage the Baltimore and Ohio was allowed 2 per cent. more, and the Pennsylvania and Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking each ½ per cent. more than they were getting under the old plan and with cutting of rates. Here are the new percentages: Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, 28; Toledo and Ohio Central, 10.50; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 13.55; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, 12.05; Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, 12; Baltimore and Ohio, 10; Pennsylvania, 7.

"The anthracite trade felt a little spurt for the better during the past week, owing to the cooler weather, which caused drafts to be made on retailers' supplies, and these parties then came into market to a moderate extent with demand upon wholesalers. There is no scarcity of coal, and the limited amount now being produced, in addition to stocks carried over, is amply sufficient. The effort to maintain the $4.60 called the July list meets with fair success; at least one no longer hears of the very low rates that were made about a fortnight ago. At the same time there is not the activity which has at times been noticeable at this season, and it will take considerably more of Winter weather to get the stocking places cleared up. The low prices which have been made for soft coal will tend to shut off the demand for the smaller, or steam, sizes of anthracite, and in this way the fight of the financiers interested in the soft-coal roads is a great injury to the anthracite properties also."

APPROVING ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The London Statist goes unusually out of its way to pat one American railway corporation on the back. The following is from its latest number received here:

"In our issue of Oct. 17 we dealt with the position of the Illinois Central Railroad. We showed that in the year ended June 30, 1896, when trade was depressed, the line earned a net profit equal to 6 per cent. on its stock, and that it distributed 5 per cent., carrying forward a surplus of $523,800.

"The company is undoubtedly one of the most progressive in the United States. It has for many years been steadily improving its system, and has so equipped its road and rolling stock as to successfully compete with the trunk lines for through traffic to Europe from Chicago, St. Louis, and other important Western grain-collecting centres. Further, during the recent depression its credit has been such that it has been able to purchase cheaply a considerable number of important feeder lines. When prosperity returns to the United States, the Illinois Central will thus be exceedingly well placed to reap the benefits of expanding trade.

"At the moment the company is to some extent affected by the prevailing depression. The depression is not reflected in its gross receipts, which in the five months to the end of November expanded $176,000, but it is evident from the large increase of $744,000 in the expenses, which has caused a decline of $566,000 in net earnings. The increase in the expenditure has been due to the company having carried a very large quantity of poor-paying traffic at low rates, the amount of maize transported having been enormous, while profitable traffic has been light. In November the expenditure was especially heavy. With a decrease in gross receipts for the month of $170,000, expenditures increased $128,000, and net earnings declined $298,000. In December the company has obtained an increase in gross receipts of $41,000.

"From now till the end of June it should obtain some increase in gross receipts with little or no increase in expenditure, for in the June half of 1896 the outlays upon the road were liberal, and economies may this year be effected if necessary. The reason for our expecting expansion in gross receipts is that the cotton crop of 1896, of which much still remains to be carried, considerably exceeded that of 1895, while the wheat crop in the districts served by the company was also very much larger in 1896 than in 1895, and as both these products have commanded good prices the railway must benefit from the better position of farmers and others. A diminution of $568,000 in net earnings for the first five months means that in the remaining seven months the company must maintain the net earnings of the corresponding period of 1895-6 in order to earn its 5 per cent. dividend. It should have no difficulty in obtaining at least as good net results as in the early months of 1896, and possibly better. The price of the stock in London is at about 97, the yield to the investor being about 5 1-3 per cent., allowing for accrued dividend."

A CURRENT CURIOSITY.

Woerishoffer & Co. write:

"The failure of a stock firm in Boston to-day is credited to the sharp decline in wheat lately. The wheat speculation at Chicago is one of the natural curiosities of the period. All statistics and information point to much higher prices for the article, and yet unexpectedly the price suddenly declines and those who a few days since were the most confident become all at once the most despondent."

SOME BRITISH REMINISCENCES.

"There seems to be a reasonable expectation," says The London Railway News, "that the Erie Railroad Company, which, under its various aliases and with its several connections has been the sink for so much British capital, has been placed at length in a sound financial position.

"To recall the many unsavory incidents connected with the history of the undertaking would serve no good purpose, beyond showing all that a railway system should not be, both in financial and commercial management. The company in the past has been a very Helot among railways. Its shares formed the football of Wall Street long before they found their way to this side of the Atlantic, and the financial vagaries of Daniel Drew, and subsequently of the notorious Gould and Fisk when in control of the property, made law a laughing stock and honest dealing a mockery. The taint of 'original sin' seemed to cling to the whole enterprise, and lest there should be any disposition to Pharisaic self-congratulation at American methods and morality, be it remembered that the management of English committees and trustees was responsible for no less disastrous results in the case of connections now forming part of the new system. Referring to the virtual doubling of the capital of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio line, the report of Messrs. Allport & Swarbrick, two leading English railway officials, in 1882, denounced the whole system of 'bonuses, discounts, capitalized interest, and almost every other financial device for meeting liabilities by increasing the amount of indebtedness without any relation to the power of earning interest on it.'"

GEN. THOMAS AND MR. CARLEY.

Mr. Francis D. Carley writes:

"A long interview between Gen. Samuel Thomas and our Mr. Carley has forced us to look more seriously on the railroad situation as affected and to be affected by the rampant hatred of railway companies as now shown in many State Legislatures. Some of them seem determined to confiscate the rest of this kind of property, having already destroyed the larger portion. Gen. Thomas says there must be a change of public sentiment toward railroads or another bankruptcy period will come in a few years. No doubt this serious realization is the cause of hesitation on the part of a number of other railway Presidents to speak as encouragingly as we would otherwise expect, as, for example, Messrs. Hewitt and Depew. Gen. Thomas said: 'This is the running block, Mr. Carley, in the way of your programme as published.' No man is more capable, both from ability and position, to see these things accurately than Gen. Thomas; but possibly, being so deep in the fight, he may not be as much impressed through outside influences as the rest of us. It is certain that business prosperity is coming. That of itself will modify the public disposition. That will also increase earnings, and when roads have more to do they support rates better. Adversity intensifies all evils and prosperity tempers them. We believe the defeat of Bryanism and the development of a higher and broader spirit in other departments of American life will also give a better environment to railroad properties, and, in any event, we are about to have several years of prosperity on the part of railroads as well as other interests, and while we hope that all our correspondents will do all they can to develop a more healthy sentiment in reference to railroads, we cannot, on the other hand, resitate to advise purchases in railway properties because of this cloud in the distance."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 503,082.15 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date.	$273,176
Exports in the same period.....	192,080
Net imports	$81,096
Net exports, 1896.....	3,880,210
Net exports, 1895.....	25,889,109
Net exports, 1894.....	1,055,476
Net exports, 1893.....	14,649,444

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .70, 500 Consolidated California & Virginia at 2.20, 100 Creede & Cripple Creek at .07, 300 Crown Point at .35, and 300 Mt. Rosa at .13.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	205
American Exchange.	174	Market & Fulton.....	220
Broadway	230	Merchants'	180
Butchers & Drovers.	125	Mechanics' & Trad.	130
Central National....	150	Mercantile	165
Chase National.....	225	Merchants'	136
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.....	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	154
Citizens'	125	National Union.....	195
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam.....	190
Commerce	205	New York.....	230
Continental	130	N. Y. County.....	450
Corn Exchange.....	290	Nat. Bk. N. A.....	130
East River.....		Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue.....	2900	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I...	120	People's	200
Fourth National....	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National...	305	Republic	145
Garfield National...	500	Seaboard National...	169
German-American ...	140	Second National....	425
Germania	350	Seventh National....	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather.....	90
Hanover	315	State of New York..	110
Hudson River.....	158	Third National.....	98
Importers & Traders.	330	United States Nat..	175
Irving	140	West Side.....	275
Leather Man'frs.....	174	Western National....	114
Lincoln National....	750		

There were sales of 1 share of Chemical at 4300 and 12 shares of Western National at 114.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents per share, payable Feb. 15.

—The Guaranty Trust Company of New York (formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company) notifies holders of certificates of deposit for stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, issued by them, that they may exchange their certificates at their New York Office, and holders of Boston certificates at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, for the common and preferred stock of the new company, to which they are entitled under the plan of reorganization. Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of preferred stock are permitted to sell such fractions to the trust company to which their certificates are surrendered or to buy from it such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.....	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.....	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.....	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	113	117
Broadway Surface 2d.....	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.....	100	105
Buffalo Cross-town 5s.....	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	73½	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st.....	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.....	150	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.....	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st....	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2....	55	60
Kings County Traction	38	40
Ninth Avenue R. R.....	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.....	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock.....	150	155
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s.....	109	111
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.....	193	200
Third Avenue Railroad	156	158
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)....	102	104½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57	58
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.....	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock.....	58	60
Union Ferry stock	60	62
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.....	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	70	78

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	63	71
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey.....	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock..	68	74
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.....	200	205
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	91	92
Mutual Gas Co. of New York.....	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	46¾	47
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf....	76	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st....	104½	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols....	95½	96½
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	81
Standard Gas, New York.....	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York.....	107½	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York.....	110	112
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.....	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee..	90	91

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note.....	41½	44
American Typefounders'.....	27	33
Barney & Smith common.....	9	12
Celluloid Company stock.....	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	45	55
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	99	101
Journeay & Burnham.....	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.....	..	90
Lorillard Company pf.....	101½	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car.....	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.....	50	51½
Michigan Peninsular C. P. 5s bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company.....	20	22
New York Biscuit Company 6s.....	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n.).....	5	10
Pennsylvania Coal	225	240
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	60	67
Standard Oil Trust	267	267½
Trenton Pottery.....	6	9
Trenton Pottery pf.....	30	40
Union Typewriter.....	7	8½
Union Typewriter 1st.....	85	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	71	74
Wagner Car Company.....	156	157½
Worthington Pump pf.....	79	84

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit.....	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip.....	101	..
Cuban & South American Tel.....	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock.....	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock.....	58½	62½
Iron Steamboat.....	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock.....	7	12
*Madison Square Garden 2d.....	68	72
New York and New Jersey Tel.....	125½	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock.....	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company....	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	98	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock..	16½	17¼
Trow Directory pf.....	27	33

*Ex coupon.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, the following securities:

10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 537¼.

$10,000 6 per cent. United States Government currency bond, due 1899, interest January and July, registered, 106¾.

1,100 shares Horn Silver Mining Company, $25 each, $1.55 to $1.60.

200 shares Comstock Tunnel Company, $2 each, $10 lot.

$500 Comstock Tunnel Company first mortgage 4 per cent. income bonds, due September, 1928, 7 per cent.

$1 shares Cragin Cattle Company, $1 lot.

11,675 shares Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company preferred stock, (hypothecated,) $5,000.

$291,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company equipment 5 per cent. sinking fund mortgage gold bonds, (hypothecated,) $50,000.

500 shares Lafayette and Monon Railway Company, (hypothecated,) $30,000.

$85,000 Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company first mortgage 5 per cent. terminal bonds, (hypothecated,) $25,000.

$90,300 face value Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds, (hypothecated,) $15,000.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 7 Nassau St., New York, Feb. 2, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, at Tracy City, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, March 9, 1897, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 16, and opened on Wednesday, March 10, 1897.
ANDREW M. ADGER, Secretary.

The Mechanical Rubber Company.
New York Office, 18 Murray St.
Passaic, N. J., Jan.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.

The past eight years have shown an increase in the stated bond and stock liabilities of this Company, amounting to about

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

No commensurate increase of assets has apparently been reported to the stockholders. There are even rumors of floating debts and of Car Trusts, which would still further increase this total.

At the request of a number of stockholders in no way connected with the administration of the Company, but holding over $1,000,000.00 of its stock, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the Company entirely independent of the administration. This investigation need not be hostile to the administration, but the change of condition from that of a prosperous dividend-paying road to one burdened with debt and in the hands of a receiver warrants a searching investigation of an entirely independent character.

This investigation can obviously be best and most properly carried on by a committee not representing bondholders, but representing the outside stockholders only, and having no member who is an officer of the Company.

The undersigned therefore invite the co-operation of all stockholders interested in such an independent investigation and solicit an immediate response from them.

CHAS. FAIRCHILD
of Chas. Fairchild & Co.,
29 Wall Street.

ALEXANDER McNEILL
of Thompson, Adams & McNeill,
44 Broad Street.

SELDEN BACON, Counsel, 32 Liberty St.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3d,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)

$7,000 St. L., Kan. City & North. R. R., (St. Chas. Bridge) 6 Bds., 1908.
80 shs. Safety Car Heating Co.
100 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
25 shs. Journeay & Burnham Prefd.
50 shs. Mercantile Nat'l Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shs. Nat'l Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
$160,000 Atlanta Cotton Mills 1st 6 Bds., 1903, (Hypd.)
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
10 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. American Exch. Nat'l Bank.
7 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
80 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. United States Cuualty.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
8 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$8,000 Belvidere, Del. R. R. 4 Con. Reg. Bds., Guar., 1927.
$1,000 Willmar & Sioux Falls Ry. 1st Guar. Bds., 1938.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$2,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R. 7 Con. Bds., 1915, (End.)
$40,000 Ohio South. Rway 4 Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Omaha Water Co. Cons. Bds., 1946.
6 4-5 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st Prefd.
11 1-5 shs. Omaha Water Co. 2d Prefd.
Certf. of interest in further distribution of common stock, represented by deposit of $2,000 American Water Works Bds.
$1,000 Cedar Rapids & Mo. River 1st 7 Bd., 1916, (End.)
20 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Prefd.
21 shs. New York & Harlem R. R.
100 shs. New York & Harlem R. R.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Prefd.
$5,000 Middlesex Valley R. R. 1st 5 Guar. Bds., 1942.
10 shs. Union Typewriter Co. common.
$25,000 Col. Fuel & Iron Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 Bds., 1943.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$2,000 Mem. & Charl'n 6 (Trust Co. Certfs.)
$3,000 Cha., Rome & Col. R. R. 1st 5s (Trust Co. Cert.)
93 shs. Kansas City Bolt and Nut Co.
100 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
12 shs. Washington Life Ins. Co.
44 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
12 shs. Nat'l Bank of Republic.
40 shs. Broadway Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Continental Nat'l Bank.
12 shs. 1st Nat'l Bank of Staten Island.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
64 shs. N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R.
32 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
20 shs. Illinois Cent. Leased lines.
10 shs. B'klyn Warehouse Storage Co.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
$10,000 Clev. & Canton R. R. 1 5s (Trust Cert.)
$10,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. L. R. R. 1st Reg. 4s.
70 shs. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank.
73 shs. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank.
(By order of Executor.)
10 shs. Eden Musee American Co., Ltd.
100 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
1,800 shs. San Sebastian Gold Mining Co.
25 shs. North Star Mining Co.
13 shs. Julien Elec. Association.
35 shs. Parker View Co.
25 shs. Florence & Keyport Mining Co.
10 shs. Madden Color Co.
1,000 shs. Washburne Typewriter Co.

DIVIDENDS.

181ST DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, January 26, 1897.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1897.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10.

J. T. BALDWIN,
Cashier.

Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2, 1897.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1897. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, February 6, 1897, and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1897.

PIERRE JAY, Assistant Treasurer.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
26 Court Street, Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1897.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 15, 1897, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. February 10. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., February 15, 1897.

MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 28, 1897.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1897. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, Feb. 3, and reopen on Monday, Feb. 15, 1897.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR A BOATHOUSE FOR ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1897, for the construction of a boathouse for Ordnance Department. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, Cincinnati, O., January 28, 1897.—Sealed proposals for building Chanoine Dam and Stone Masonry Pier for Movable Dam, Lock No. 6, Ohio River, will be received here until 2 P. M., March 1, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application to WILLIAM MARTIN, Davis Island Dam, (P. O. Box 670, Pittsburg, Penn.,) or to W. H. HEUER, Major, Engineers.

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER, WEST Point, N. Y., February 1, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1897, for the construction of a guard house at the south gate. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 9 PLEASANT ST., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25, 1897.—Proposals for building 95-foot steel hull tugboat will be received until noon Feb. 16, 1897, and then opened. For information apply to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR

$6,000,000
3½ % Gold Bonds.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Treasury Department.

BOSTON, January 30, 1897.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Metropolitan Water Loan," for six million dollars ($6,000,000) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on

MONDAY, FEB 8, 1897,

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in coupon bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, dated July 1, 1895 payable July 1, 1935, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, from Jan. 1, 1897, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and may be delivered as coupon or registered bonds, at the option of the purchaser.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States of America, or its equivalent, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in Boston.

The "Metropolitan Water Loan" is authorized by Chapter 488 of the Acts of 1895.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ALL BIDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR 2 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNTS BID FOR.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, January 16, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened Feb. 2, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 2, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of stationery, mimeograph supplies, sheet copper, and copper tubes. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. Charles S. La Vake retired on January 1st, 1897, from the firm of Jas. G. Johnson & Co. of the City of New York. The business of said firm will be continued as heretofore by the remaining members of said firm, under the same style and firm name, at their present place of business, and the affairs of said firm will be liquidated by the said Jas. G. Johnson & Co.

JAMES G. JOHNSON,
THOMAS J. COLTON,
JAMES M. BINGHAM.

February 1st, 1897.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings..	$47,935	$49,618	$54,862
Op. expenses....	44,063	41,399	36,274
Net earnings..	3,875	8,219	18,588
Other income....	3,862	4,573	.....
Total income....	7,737	12,792	.....
Charges	15,672	12,146	.....
Deficit ..	7,935	*646	*4,152
*Surplus.			
CHI. & EASTERN ILLINOIS for December—			
Gross earnings..	380,006	365,457	.....
Op. expenses....	200,028	212,023	.....
Net earnings....	188,978	153,434	.....
Other income....	23,472	27,205	.....
Total income....	212,450	180,639	.....
All charges.....	115,746	117,386	.....
Surplus	96,704	63,253	.....
For six months of the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings..	2,007,716	2,137,603	.....
Op. expenses....	1,098,122	1,172,166	.....
Net earnings....	909,594	965,437	.....
Other income....	85,207	77,817	.....
Total income....	994,801	1,043,254	.....
All charges.....	696,382	693,905	.....
Surplus	298,419	349,349	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for December—			
Gross earnings..	567,656	622,702	591,960
Op. expenses....	351,686	341,449	344,707
Net earnings....	215,879	281,253	247,253
Proportion of fixed charges, taxes, &c.....	194,219	194,829	194,647
Surplus &c.....	21,659	86,423	52,605
For the six months ending Dec. 31, 1896 and 1895—			
Gross earnings..	3,769,459	4,082,268	3,707,539
Op. expenses....	2,232,989	2,245,344	2,104,392
Net earnings....	1,536,469	1,836,924	1,603,147
Proportion of fixed charges, taxes, &c.....	1,176,037	1,179,071	1,206,989
Surplus	360,432	657,853	396,157
Less dividend of 1 p. c. on pfd. stock declared Dec. 3, 1896.	236,500	236,500	.....
Remain'g surplus	123,932	421,353	.....
FORTY-SECOND ST., MANHATTANVILLE & ST. NICHOLAS AV., quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings..	175,244	155,506	.....
Op. expenses....	149,648	139,768	.....
Net earnings....	25,596	15,738	.....
Other income....	2,100	1,000	.....
Total income....	27,696	16,738	.....
Int., txs. & r'tals	26,750	28,250	.....
Surplus	946	*11,512	.....
*Deficit.			

The general balance sheet of Dec. 31 shows: Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $5,380,907; stocks and bonds of other companies, $1,600; supplies on hand, $8,483; due by companies and individuals, $11,217; cash on hand, $3,237; suspense, $24,234; profit and loss, deficiency, $49,781; total, $5,479,379. Liabilities—Capital stock, common, $2,500,000; funded debt, $2,700,000; loans and bills payable, $175,000; interest on funded debt due and accrued, $24,000; due for wages and supplies, $39,379; due companies and individuals, $20,991; total, $5,479,370.

IOWA CENTRAL for December—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings..	$131,344	$160,260	$139,607
Op. expenses....	87,928	97,883	87,740
Net earnings....	43,416	62,377	51,867
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	814,681	947,202	851,405
Op. expenses....	563,298	575,365	554,285
Net earnings....	251,383	371,837	297,120
MEXICAN CENTRAL for December—			
Gross earnings..	1,015,920	901,594	756,447
Op. expenses....	703,430	489,798	459,607
Net earnings....	312,490	411,796	316,840
For year—			
Gross earnings..	10,208,020	9,495,866	8,426,025
Op. expenses....	6,744,273	5,599,391	5,459,675
Net earnings....	3,463,747	3,896,475	2,966,350
N. Y. CENTRAL for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings..	11,668,564	12,407,896	11,318,228
Op. expenses....	7,897,318	8,443,635	7,378,958
Net earnings....	3,771,246	3,964,261	3,939,270
First charges....	2,637,146	2,847,852	2,827,462
Profit	1,134,100	1,316,309	1311,807
Dividends	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,192,853
Surplus	134,100	316,309	118,954
For six months ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings..	22,938,464	24,008,402	22,159,050
Op. expenses....	15,494,087	16,189,159	14,493,716
Net earnings....	7,444,377	7,819,243	7,665,333
First charges....	5,264,234	5,278,502	5,257,614
Profit	2,180,143	2,540,741	2,407,718
Dividends	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,385,707
Surplus	180,142	540,741	22,011
General balance sheet Dec. 31, 1896—			

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment.....	$158,565,332.78
Special equipment account.....	4,206,464.31
Stock and bonds of other companies	9,907,611.80
Advances for construction of other lines, real estate, &c....	7,664,739.25
Due by agents and others.....	4,559,534.08
Supplies on hand.....	2,175,261.32
Cash on hand.....	3,102,511.45
N. Y. & Harlem R. R. construction account	1,343,682.71
West Shore R. R. construction account	226,640.27
Park Av. improvement and new bridge over Harlem River.....	2,374,887.78
Change of grade crossings at Buffalo	724,346.38
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. equipment under lease....	354,466.96
Taxes paid over proportion chargeable for six months.....	457,066.88
Total.....	$195,662,575.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	$100,000,000.00
Funded debt.....	70,377,333.33
Bond and mortgage on real estate.	7,000.00
Securities acquired from lesser companies	2,914,150.00
Past due bonds.....	4,790.00
Interest and rentals accrued.....	3,654,665.85
Unclaimed interest.....	17,626.60
Unclaimed dividends.....	37,561.06
Dividend payable Jan. 15, 1897....	1,000,000.00
Due for wages and supplies.....	3,053,295.64
Due other roads, &c.....	2,293,707.66
Profit and loss, (excess of assets over liabilities).....	210,098.36
	30,723.11
Total.....	12,061,624.36
	$195,662,575.97

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company for December, 1896: Gross earnings, $400,089; operating expenses, $222,301; net earnings, $177,788; other income, $5,593; total, $183,381.

Corporation Election.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Directors: Thomas P. Scully, Daniel T. Manning, John B. Manning, A. R. Brewer, and J. McMichael. Officers: President—Thomas P. Scully; Secretary—A. R. Brewer; Treasurer—Daniel T. Manning.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54	55½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	54½	54½	54¼	54½	+ ¼
13½	13⅝	1,900	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅛	14⅜	13½	13⅝	— ⅝
31	31½	159	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	31	31	31	31	— 1⅛
116⅜	116⅞	7,310	American Sugar Refs.	117	117	116⅜	116⅜	— ½
103	103½	445	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	— ¼
..	90	16	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	89	89½	89	89½	.....
72⅜	73	5,950	American Tobacco....	74	74	72⅝	72⅝	—1⅝
101½	104	183	Am. Tobacco pf.....	103	103	103	103	.....
14⅜	14⅝	1,000	At., T. & S.F. all in pd.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅜	— ¼
24⅞	25	1,980	At., T. & S. F. pf....	25⅜	25½	25	25	— ⅛
15½	16	500	Baltimore & Ohio.....	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅜	300	Bay State Gas.....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
90	93	31	Brooklyn Union Gas..	91	91	90½	90½	.....
46	46½	200	Canada Southern.....	46¼	46¼	46	46	.....
17⅛	17⅜	110	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	.....
74⅜	74½	12,035	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	75⅜	75⅝	74¼	74½	—1
78⅛	78¼	3,400	Chicago Gas.....	78⅝	78½	78	78¼	— ¼
76⅜	76½	4,457	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	76¾	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝	— ⅜
133	134	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	133	133	133	133	.....
104	104½	201	Chi. & Northwestern..	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	— ¼
67¾	68	2,169	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	68¼	68¼	67¾	67⅞	— ⅜
27½	28	100	Chi. C. & St. L.....	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
⅞	1	100	Colorado C. & I., Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
25½	26¼	135	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	.....
9⅝	10	1,500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	10⅜	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
147½	148	265	Consolidated Gas Co..	148	148	147⅜	147⅝	—1⅜
107¾	108	1,180	Delaware & Hudson..	107½	108	107¼	107¾	.....
151¾	152¼	1,200	Del., Lack. & Weste'n.	152½	152½	151¾	152	— ½
105	106	32	Del. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	105	105¾	105	105¾	.....
15	15¼	130	Erie	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
35¼	36	28	Erie 1st pf.....	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	.....
35⅜	36	6,575	General Electric.....	35⅜	36¼	35½	35¾	.....
120	123	188	Great Northern pf....	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
94½	96	13	Illinois Central.....	94	96	94	96	.....
36½	37	425	Illinois Steel Co.....	38¾	38¾	37	37	—2
24	24½	200	Lacled Gas.....	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	.....
16	18	100	Lake Erie & Western.	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ½
153¼	154½	220	Lake Shore.....	154¾	155¼	154	154	+1
49	51¾	10	Long Island.....	52	52	52	52	.....
51¼	51¾	2,310	Louisville & Nashville.	51½	51½	51	51⅛	— ¼
90¼	90½	1,685	Manhattan Con.....	89¾	90½	89½	90½	+ ½
108	108½	60	Metropolitan Traction.	108	108¾	108	108¾	.....
78½	80	2	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	.....
48	49	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	48	48	48	48	.....
13¾	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
31⅞	31	370	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30⅝	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅝	560	Missouri Pacific.....	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
24	25	20	National Lead Co.....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
90	91½	371	National Lead Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
100	103¼	650	New Jersey Central...	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	— ½
93	93¼	230	New York Central....	93⅞	93¾	93	93½	— ½
163	165	343	N. Y., N. H. & H....	160	164	160	164	—1½
8¼	9	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	8½	8½	8½	8¼	— ⅛
24½	24⅞	100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	15¼	10,220	Northern Pacific.....	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
37⅜	37¾	21,800	Northern Pacific pf...	38½	38½	37⅛	37¼	—1⅝
44	45½	202	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅜
25¾	26	325	Pacific Mail.....	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾	.....
26⅜	26½	900	P. & R., all in. pd..	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
155½	156	110	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	155¾	155¾	155¼	155¾	— ¼
..	..	40	Rio Grande West. pf..	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	.....
38	38¼	187	St. L. & S. F 1st pf..	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
13½	14	220	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
51⅜	51½	600	St. Paul & Omaha....	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛	51¼	— ⅜
132	133	50	St. Paul & Omaha. pf.	135	135	135	135	.....
..	..	100	Standard Gas pf.....	108	108	108	108	.....
15	15¾	300	Southern Pacific.....	15½	15½	15	15	— ¼
9⅜	9⅝	1,275	Southern Railway.....	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
29½	29½	800	Southern Railway pf..	29½	29½	29	29¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	163	Standard R. & T.....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	30	2,625	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	30⅛	30¼	29¾	30	— ⅜
9¼	9⅝	300	Texas Pacific.....	9⅜	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	6¾	2,150	Union Pacific.....	6¾	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ¼
38	42	5	United States Express.	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
8½	9¼	100	United States Leather.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
61	61¼	1,150	U. S. Leather pf.....	62	62	61	61⅛	— ⅝
22⅜	22⅞	400	United States Rubber.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	.....
75	75½	210	U. S. Rubber pf.....	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	.....
6⅜	6¼	300	Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
16	16⅜	840	Wabash pf.....	16¼	16¼	16	16	+ ⅜
98	100	20	Wells-Fargo Express..	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	.....
83	83¼	1,058	Western Union Tel....	83⅞	83⅞	82¼	83¼	—1
2¼	2½	720	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2¾	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9½	10¼	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	10½	10½	10¼	10½	—1
Sales.....		109,243						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		
11,000	77¼	
18,000	77	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
6,000	79⅛	
4,000	79	
At, T & S F gen 4s		
15,000	82	
61,000	82⅛	
1,000	82	
61,000	82⅛	
11,000	81⅞	
500	82	
9,000	81⅞	
10,000	81¾	
Adjustment 4s		
13,000	48¾	
5,000	49	
12,000	48¾	
40,000	48⅝	
4,000	48⅞	
1,000	48⅞	
25,000	48¾	
5,000	48⅝	
3,000	48½	
1,500	48⅛	
9,000	48⅝	
1,000	48½	
500	48¼	
1,000	48½	
At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit		
25,000	51	
10,000	51⅜	
7,000s10F	51¼	
Austin & N W 1st		
10,000	83¾	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		
2,000	118	
Brooklyn R T 5s		
5,000	78½	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		
1,000	108½	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		
3,000b5	99	
10,000	98½	
Canada So 1st gtd		
1,000	109¾	
3,000	110	
5,000	110½	
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		
8,000	112¼	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
1,000	90¼	
25,000	90¼	
25,000	90⅜	
4,000	90¼	
Cent of N J gen 5s		
6,000	116¾	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		
1,000	101⅜	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
5,000	100½	
6,000	100¾	
5,000s20F	100¾	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s		
2,000	100⅜	
2d consol 4s		
1,000	80½	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
5,000	76⅜	
20,000	76¼	
18,000	76¾	
2,000	76⅝	
27,000	76¾	
5,000	76⅝	
3,000	76⅝	
30,000	76¾	
3,000	76½	
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s		
3,000	88¾	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
5,000	99⅜	
Chi G L & C Co 1st		
1,000	96	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs		
9,000	43	
15,000	42½	
20,000	43⅛	
5,000	43	
5,000	43	
17,000	43	
1,000	43⅛	
80,000	43¼	
55,000	43⅛	
5,000	43⅜	
2,000	43½	
Chi & G W coup gold 7s		
8,000s20F	117⅜	
1,000	118	
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s		
1,000	107	
4,000	106⅞	
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933, registered		
1,000	111½	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
2,000	103¼	
20,000	103⅜	
Registered		
15,000	101½	
C, St P, M & O cons		
1,000	129	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		
3,000	109	
1,000	108½	
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s		
2,000	93	
Col Coal & Iron 6s		
10,000	98½	
Col, H V & T 5s		
1,000	77½	
6,000	76	
Col, H V & T G M 6s		
4,000	71	
5,000	70	
5,000	69¾	
10,000	69½	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		
10,000	85½	
Den & R G Imp 5s		
500	81	
Erie 4s prior bonds		
13,000	94	
Erie 1st con 7s		
3,000s20F	140¾	
Total sales.....		

Erie 1st mortgage	
3,000	109
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
1,000	65
25,000	65¼
2,000	65
2,000	65½
10,000	65
3,000	65⅞
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s	
26,000	108¼
Evans & T H 1st	
5,000	110
Flint & P M 5s	
2,000	82
Ft W & D C 1st	
6,000	58¼
2,000	58¼
3,000	58¼
2,000	58⅜
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
10,000	90⅜
5,000	90½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
2,000	66½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s	
9,000	108
Ill Cent 4s, 1952	
8,000	103½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
5,000	101
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
15,000	96½
Kan Pac 6s, 1896	
4,000	113½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	76½
5,000	76¾
20,000	76½
15,000	75½

lb, 4¼c; heavy to light, 4¾@5¼c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies dull, but about steady; quoted at 4¼@4¾c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders steady at 4¾c; pickled hams steady at 8½@9c. TALLOW—Dull at 3⅞c. STEARINE—Weak; lard, 4@4¼c; oleo, 4½c; sales, 25,000 lb oleo at 4½c. LARD—Lower and wanted; sales, 750 tcs; prime steam at 4c, closing at 4@4.05c; city, 3.60c; refined lower; South America, 4.60c; Continent, 4.25c; compound, 4@4½c; options closed at 4.20c, nominal, for May.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 61s 3d; prime mess dull at 50s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 46s 3d; do, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 40s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 27s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 25s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 25s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 25s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 23s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 27s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 27s. Lard—Prime Western spot, dull at 21s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, firm at 58s 6d. Tallow—Prime city dull at 18s.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Disappointing news from the hog market discouraged any attempt or inclination to bull provisions. May pork closed 7½c lower; May lard, 2½c lower, and May ribs, 2½@5c lower. Domestic markets were steady. Liverpool quoted 6d decline on hams. Receipts were light and the shipments liberal. The cash market was fairly steady.

FUTURES.

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
Wheat—				
Feb.	@..	@..	@..	83⅝@..
March ..	84¾@..	85 @..	84¼@..	85 @..
May	81¼@81⅝	82⅝@82¼	80¾@81	82¼@..
July	78⅝@..	79¼@..	78¼@..	79¼@..
Corn—				
Feb.	@..	@..	@..	29½@..
May	30¼@..	30¼@..	30⅛@..	30⅛@..
July	31¼@..	31⅜@..	31¼@..	31⅜@..
Oats—				
Feb.	@..	@..	@..	21¼@..
May	@..	@..	@..	22¼@..

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Feb.	73 @73¼	74¼@..	72½@..	74 @..
May	74¾@74¾	75⅞@..	74¼@..	75¾@..
July	71⅝@71¾	72¼@..	71¼@..	72⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Feb.	22¼@22⅜	22⅜@22½	22¼@..	22⅜@..
May	24¼@24⅜	24⅜@24½	24¼@..	24⅜@..
July	25⅜@25½	25⅝@..	25⅜@25½	25⅝@..
Sept	26¾@..	27 @..	26¾@..	27 @..
Oats, No. 2—				
Feb.	15⅞@..	15⅞@..	15⅝@..	15⅞@..
May	18⅛@..	18⅛@..	17⅞@..	18⅛@..
July	18⅜@..	18⅜@18⅞	18⅜@18⅜	18¾@18⅞
Mess pork, per bbl.—				
Feb.	$7.55	$7.55	$7.55	$7.55
May	7.70	7.72½	7.60	7.65
July	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85
Lard, per 100 lb.—				
Feb.	3.77½	3.77½	3.77½	3.77½
May	3.90	3.90	3.87½	3.90
July	4.00	4.00	3.97½	4.00
Short ribs, per 100 lb.—				
Feb.	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½
May	3.92½	3.92½	3.85	3.90
July	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market opened a little higher on the Liverpool information. Prices were firm and higher, closing there at ¾d rise for the day. The market in the latter part of the session developed quite a bullish feeling, closing at the best prices of the day, with New York up 1⅛@1¼c. Bradstreet's available supply made a decrease in wheat east of the Rockies of 1,954,000 bushels, making the total 68,088,000 bushels. The stock of wheat in Europe and afloat for Europe decreased for the week 560,000, making the total 57,536,000 bushels. Pacific coast stocks decreased 1,184,000 bushels in January. The official memoranda on the Indian wheat crop indicates an acreage in the four principal districts of 4,200,000 less than last year, and 7,600,000 less than two years ago. Cash wheat was very quiet, with only one load reported for export of No. 1 Northern, private terms spot; 80,000 bushels were reported of Spring wheat, opening of navigation, private terms. No. 2 red was quoted at 1¢ over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard New York, 81½c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New York, 4c over May, free on board, afloat. May closed at 82¼c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—After some hesitation during the morning hours of to-day's session of the wheat market, prices for that grain gradually developed strength, and at the close were at about the final figures of Saturday. Closing Continental cables were lower. Receipts in the Northwest were 260 cars against 127 last Tuesday and 664 a year ago. Chicago received 45 cars and inspected out 24,573 bushels. Export clearances were moderate at 360,866 bushels. May wheat opened from 74¾c to 74⅞c, sold between 74¼c and 75¾c, closing at 75¾c, 1⅜@1½c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and 1½c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 216,558 bushels; shipments, 269,002 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 5,182 bushels; shipments, 153,787 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 2.—Wheat went to a higher level early in the session and held at the grand. The extreme dullness makes it difficult to bring out any commotion of interest. May opened at 72⅜c and advanced early to 73c, from which point it whi sawed somewhat. Shortly before the close the highest point of the day was reached—73⅝c—closing firm at 73¼@73⅜c, an advance of 1¼c from yesterday. Cash Wheat—There was a determination on the part of millers to force down the price of No. 1 Northern, and they succeeded. The bulk of spot No. 1 Northern sold at May price, with a few cars ⅛c over. No. 2 Northern was quoted at 1½c under. No. 1, No. 3 ranged from 3c to 6c under No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 165 cars; shipments, 35 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 71½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—Wheat opened at 75c, rose to 76c, fell to 74½c, and closed at 75⅞c. Sample wheat firm and higher. No. 2 Northern, 75¾@76c; No. 3 Spring, 73@73¼c. Sample barley steady; No. 2, 32c. Rye firm; ¼c higher; No. 1, on track, 35½c; No. 2, on track, 34@34½c; No. 3 do, 33½c.

DULUTH, Feb. 2.—The wheat market opened at 74⅞c, an advance of ⅜c; sold off to 74⅜c, advanced to 75½c, fell to 74½c and rose again, closing at 75⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 78⅛c; No. 3 Spring, 67⅝@69⅜c; rejected, 50⅞@55⅜c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 76⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅝c; May, No. 1 hard, 78⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 75⅞c.

Corn.

The corn market was quiet but firm, working up a trifle with moderate buying. The total receipts of corn at Western points in two days have amounted to 1,773,000 bushels, against 1,006,000 bushels last week and 727,000 bushels last year. Exports have been liberal, amounting to 1,565,000 bushels, against 467,000 bushels. In the afternoon the market was quiet and featureless, closing at unchanged to ¼c net gain. Bradstreet's available supply showed an increase of 147,000 bushels, making the total 30,718,000 bushels. Cash corn was inactive; 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 39¾c, delivered; elevator, No. 2, was quoted at 20¢c; 3,000 bushels steamer corn sold at 27¾c, and 3,000 bushels No. 3 at 26½c, both elevator.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Fractional enhancement in the price of corn took place to-day. Receipts were heavy, at 686 cars, although not fully equal to the estimate. Liverpool quoted ¼d advance in the price of corn. Export clearances amounted to 593,141 bushels. May corn opened at 24¼@24⅜c, sold between 24¼c and 24⅝@24¾c, closing at 24⅜c—¼@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼c lower, but closed firm in sympathy with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points, 800,945 bushels; shipments, 344,603 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 308,948 bushels.

Oats.

The market for oats was again nominal for future deliveries, and showed but very little trade. Nature's and Bradstreet's available supply decreased last week 47,000 bushels, and is 19,584,000 bushels. Interior receipts are being well maintained this week. The export demand is small. The close of futures was nominally ¼c up for the day. Cash oats were very quiet. Sales were 65,000 bushels, including 55,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20@30c, as to quality, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, private terms. No. 2 oats, 21¾c, elevator; do, clipped, 21½c; No. 3 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The trade in oats was devoid of incident. Receipts were 421 cars, and 113,857 bushels were withdrawn from store. There were no exports. May oats closed ⅛@¼c lower. Cash oats were steady.

Flour.

The market for flour recovered in a measure, and there was more interest among buyers. Total sales were 17,550 packages, including 900 bbls Winter straights, $4.45@$4.55; 3,105 bbls city patents, $5@$5.25; 2,700 bbls city clears, $4.80@$4.90; 150 bbls city extra, No. 1, $3.75; 9,500 bbls Spring patents, including fancy, $4.35@$4.60; 1,200 bbls Spring bakers, $3.85@$4.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Flour steady; hard Spring wheat, patents, $4.15@$4.40 in wood; soft wheat, patents, $3.90@$4.10; hard wheat, bakers', $2.75@$3.25, in sacks; soft wheat, bakers', $3@$3.35; red dog, $1.20@$1.30, in sacks; Winter wheat, $4@$4.30, in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.45, in wood; $2@$2.20 in sacks.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market quiet; car lots, State, 40@41c; No. 2 Western, 39@39¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; opening navigation, 44⅝c, free on board, New York. Exporters took 64,000 bushels, private terms, opening of navigation. BARLEY—Market dull; feeding quoted at 28½@29c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, May; 33¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, February; malting, 38c to 46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market dull and heavy; quoted at 34c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; quoted at $1.05@$1.15, to arrive and spot. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 300 bbls at $2.65@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Easy; sales, 600 bbls at $1.90; kiln-dried, $1.85@$1.95. BAG MEAL—Quiet; sales, 2,000 bags; fine white, 75@78½c; fine yellow, 70@73c; coarse, 58@60c.

FEED—Steady; sales, 5 cars Western bran at $12; 40, 60 and 80 lb, 55@57½c; 100 lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; hominy chops, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1.02½; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Rye was firmer, sympathizing with wheat. The trade was very moderate, with buyers and sellers at variance. No. 2, on the regular market, sold at 34½c; No. 3 at 33@33¼c; May sold from 36¼c to 36¾c; July was nominally 2c over May; receipts were 20 cars. Barley—There was a fair trade in malting barley, but poor grades were inactive. Receipts were 173 cars. The range was from 24c to 33c for common to choice. Fancy was 35c, nominal.

COFFEE.

The market closed quiet on contracts, with a partial advance of 5 points and total sales of 4,250 bags. Havre was about ½ point higher, and Hamburg ¼ point higher. Twenty points were paid to exchange 500 bags Maracaibo for December. Shipments from Rio and Santos during January were as follows: From Rio, to Europe, 80,000 bags; to United States, 180,000 bags, and to other countries, 9,000 bags. Victoria shipments to United States, 12,000 bags; Santos shipments to Europe, 234,000 bags, and to United States, 114,000 bags. It is estimated that the world's visible supply of coffee will show a decrease of 100,000 bags. The warehouse deliveries of Brazilian and mild coffees during January were 465,000 bags, which is considered very large. Rio No. 7, exchange standard, 8$950; exchange, 8 13-16d; receipts, two days, 9,000 bags; clearances for United States and for Europe, nil; stock, 314,000 bags; market firm; Santos receipts, two days, 18,000 bags; stock, 544,000 bags; market quiet; good average Santos, 10$900. Mild coffee is firmly held, with sales of 1,750 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Brazil coffee on spot quiet but steady at 9⅜c for Rio No. 7, spot, and 9⅝c for Rio No. 8 spot.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 8,067 bbls; peas, 566 bbls. Exports: Beans, 960 bbls; peas, 592 bbls. Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.17½@$1.20; do, fair to good, $1@$1.15; do, medium, choice, $1.02½@$1.05; do, fair to good, 95c@$1; do, pea, choice, 96c; do, fair to good, 85@90c; do, red kidney, choice, $1.35; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.30; do, white kidney, choice, $1.30@$1.35; do, yellow eye, $1.10@$1.12½; do, black turtle soup, $1.90; do, lima, California, $1.25@$1.30; green peas, bbls, per bushel, 72½@75c; do, bags, 67½@70c; do, Scotch, bbls, 82½c; do, bags, 75@77½c.

BUTTER—Receipts for the week: 31,169 pks. Exports, 10,512 pks. Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 20½c; do, firsts, 18@19c; do, thirds to seconds, 15@17c; do, State, finest, 18@19c; do, thirds to firsts, 13@17c; do, Western, held, finest, 17@17½c; do, seconds to firsts, 12@16½c; State dairy, half tubs, fresh-made, choice to fancy, 15@18c; do, Fall-made, finest, 14½@15c; do, do firsts, 13@14c; do, thirds to seconds, 10@12½c; State dairy, entire, finest, 14@14½c; do, seconds to firsts, 12@13½c; State dairy, firkins, finest, 14c; do, seconas to firsts, 12@13c; imitation creamery, extras, 15@16c; do, seconds to firsts, 11@14c; factory, fresh, extras, 13½@14c; do, firsts, 11@12c; do, thirds to seconds, 7@10c; do, held, finest, 11@11½c; do, seconds to firsts, 9@10c; rolls, fresh, choice, 13c; do, common to prime, 8@11c.

EGGS—Receipts for the week, 5,567 cases. Jersey and near by fancy, per dozen, 18½@19c; Pennsylvania, fresh gathered, choice, 17½@17½c; Western, choice, 17c; do, checky, choice, 16½@16⅞c; Southern, good to prime, 16½c; Western, refrigerator, choice, per 30-dozen case, $3.50; do, average, prime, $3@$3.25; do, inferior, $2.25@$2.50; do, dirty, fresh, $3@$3.50; do, limed, prime to choice, per dozen, 13@13½c; do, defective, per case, $2.70@$3.

CHEESE—Receipts for the week, 8,592 boxes; exports, 9,885 boxes; State, full cream, September, large, colored or white, fancy, 10c; do, late made, good to prime, 11½@11¾c; do, good, 11@11¼c; do, common to fair, 8½@10¾c; do, small, September, colored, fancy, 12@12¼c; do, white, 12c; do, late made, good to choice, 11½@11¾c; do, common to fair, 8½@10¾c; light skims, choice, 10½c; part skims, good to prime, 8½@9½c; do, common to fair, 5@6½c; full skims, 3@3½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 18,618 bbls. Apples—Spitzenberg, fancy, per bbl, $2@$2.50; do, common to fair, $1.25@$1.75; Baldwin and greening, Belmont and Northern, fancy, $1.50@$1.75; do, Vermont, ordinary, $1@$1.25; do, up river, $1@$1.25; do, ordinary, 75c@$1; Baldwin, Western New York, fancy, per bbl, $1.37@$1.50; do, prime, per double-head bbl., $2.25; do, greening, prime to fancy, per bbl, $1.25@$1.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, late, usual size, fancy, $4.50@$5; do, good to prime, $3@$4; do, poor to fair, $1@$2.50; do, Jersey, fresh cleaned, per bbl, $3.50@$4; do, per crate, $1.12@$1.25; do, original packings, 75c@$1; oranges, Florida, fancy, per box, $4.50@$5; do, usual lots, $3.50@$4; do, russet, prime, $3.50@$4; tangerines, Florida, per box, $8@$10; do, mandarins, $4@$6; do, grape fruit, $5@$10; strawberries, Florida refrigerator, choice, per qt, 40@55c; do, express, open crates, 20@35c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 11,576 cases evaporated apples and 6,830 pks other fruit. Exports, 9,369 cases evaporated apples and 5,297 pks other fruit. Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 4½@5c; do, prime to choice, 3¼@4c; do, common to good, 2½@3¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3c; do, quarters, Canada, 2½@3c; do, State and Western, 2@2¾c; chops, per 100 lb, $1.25@$1.40; do, cores and skins, $1.30@$1.65; raspberries, evaporated, 15@15½c; cherries, 10@11½c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 6c; apricots, California Royal, bags, 9@10c; do, boxes, 9@11½c; do, Moorparks, 12@16c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@10c; prunes, as to size, 4@7c.

HOPS—Receipts for the week, 2,487 bales; exports, 1,150 bales.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls, local and Western, per lb, 9½c; do, Southern, 8c; chickens, per lb, 7c; roosters, per lb, 5@5½c; turkeys, per lb, 9@10c; ducks, local, per pair, 70@90c; Western, 65@85c; Southern, 50@60c; geese, locally fattened, $1.50@$2; do, Western fattened, $1.50; do, average Western, $1.25@$1.50; do, Southern, $1@$1.25; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c.

DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 10,465 pks. Turkeys—Selected young hens, 13½@14c; do, mixed hens and young toms, fancy, 13@13½c; do, young toms, 12½@13c; do, poor to fair, 9@12c; do, old toms, 10@10½c. Chickens—Philadelphia, selected, 13c; do, common to good, 10@12c; do, Jersey, prime, 9½@10½c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8½@10c; do, Western, dry-picked and scalded, prime, 9@9½c; do, coarse and staggy, 1@6½c; chickens and fowls, Western mixed, prime, 8½@9c; do, poor to fair, 6½@8c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good prime, 9@9½c; do, Western, prime, 9c; do, fair to good, 7@8¼c; old cocks, Western, 5½@6c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 15@16c; do, medium sizes, 13@14c; do, small and slips, 11@12c; capons, prime, large, weights, Western, 11@12c; do, small and slips, 9@10c; ducks, Western prime, 12@14c; do, fair to good, 8@11c; geese, Western, prime, 8@9c; do, fair to good, 6@7c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$3.

GAME—Quail, choice, per dozen, $1.50@$1.60; do, small and inferior, 75c@$1.25; partridges, Western, undrawn, prime, per pair, 75@85c; prairie chickens, undrawn, prime, $1.10@$1.20; grouse, pintails, prime, 90c@$1; wild ducks, canvas, choice, heavy, per pair, $3@$4; do, redheads, $1.75@$2.25; do, Mallard, prime, 70@80c; do, bluewing Teal, prime, 50@60c; do, greenwing Teal, 30@40c; rabbits, 15@18c; jack rabbits, 30@35c; venison, saddles, per lb, 14@16c; do, whole deer, 10@12c.

HAY AND STRAW—The recent snowstorms and extreme cold weather interfered with shipments, and while trade has been very slow here, the continued moderate receipts are causing a little stronger tone at the close, though prices show no material improvement. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c@$1; do, No. 1, 75c@$0; do, No. 2, 65@70c; do, No. 3, 55@60c; do, shipping, 55c; do, clover mixed, 60@65c; do, clover, 55c; do, salt, 45@50c; do, trash, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 35@40c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Receipts of potatoes for the week, 18,216 bbls; potatoes, Bermuda, No. 1, per bbl, $4@$5; do, No. 2, $2.50@$3.25; do, Long Island, in bulk, $1.37@$1.50; State, fair to prime, per 180 lb, $1@$1.12; do, per sack, $1@$1.10; do, Michigan, prime, $1@$1.10; Houlton rose, per double-head bbl, $1.75; do, per sack, $1.40@$1.50; Maine Hebron, &c., per sack, $1.25@$1.30; sweet potatoes, Vineland, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; do, South Jersey, per double heads, $1@$1.25; beets, Florida, new, per bushel crate, 60@75c; Florida and Charleston, per 100 bunches, $3@$4; Brussels sprouts, per quart, 4@6c; cauliflowers, Long Island, fancy, per bbl, 50@$3; do, common to prime, $2@$5; do, Florida, fancy, per ½-bbl basket, $2.50@$3.50; do, poor to fair, per bbl, $1@$4; cabbages, per 100, $3@$4; do, Florida, per bbl crate, $1.25@$1.50; celery, flat bunches, per dozen, 50c@$1; do, California, large, per dozen stalks, 60@75c; do, State, small to fancy large, 12@60c; eggplants, Florida, per ½-bbl box, $1.50@$3; do, per bbl, $2.50@$5.50; kale, Norfolk, per bbl, 60@75c; lettuce, Florida, choice, per ½-bbl basket, $2@$2.50; do inferior, $1.25@$1.50; onions, Eastern, white, per bbl, $4@$6.50; do, red, $3.25@$3.50; do, yellow, $3@$3.25; do, State and Western yellow, $2@$2.50; do, Orange County, white, per bag, $2.50@$5; do, red, $2@$3; do, yellow, $2@$2.50; do, Havana, per box, $2.50; do, Bermuda, $2.50@$2.75; peas, Florida, per crate, $2@$5; string beans, Florida, green, freight, per crate, 50c@$3; spinach, Norfolk, per bbl, $1@$3; turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl, 60@70c; tomatoes, Florida, per carrier, $1 @$2.

WOOL.

The local wool market is without features of marked importance, and trading in the aggregate was only fair for the week. Domestic fleeces, No. 1, 2, and XXX, 17@20c; XX and above, 19@20c; X, 15@16c; combing, ¾ blood, 20@22c; combing, ¼ and ½ blood, 20@22c; delaine, 18@20c; coarse, 20@22c; extra pulled, 30@32c; A super pulled, 28@30c; B do, 26@27c; C do, 22@23c; No. 2 do, 15@18c; fine Territory, 8@11c; fine medium do, 10@12c; medium do, 11@13c; California, Fall, 9@11c; do, Spring, 7@13c; Texas, Fall and Spring, 8@11c; do, year's growth, 10@11c; Australian, 20@27c; Cape, 14@17c; Montevideo, 15@16c; South American, pulled, 27@29c; Canada, combing fleece, 22@23c; Canada, combing pulled, 22@23c; English wools, 24@28c; Cape and Natal, 14 @17c.

SUGAR.

The London cable reports cane dull, but not quotably lower. Beet was dull at the decline, with present month at 11¼d and next month 9¾d. The local market is quoted as follows: Centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅛@3 3-16c; muscovado, 89° test, 2¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2½c. Refined sugar quiet and unchanged. A lot of 75 hhds Puerto Rico muscovado sugar, basis 89° test, sold at 2¾c. Refiners and importers are still apart in their views on round lots.

OILS.

The market was quiet and depressed by the weakness in lard, although prices were not quotably lower. Prime crude, barrels, 20c; off crude, here, 18½c; prime Summer yellow, 23c asked; butter oil, 26@27c; prime white Summer, 29½c; lard oil, 41c. Linseed Oil—American, raw, 29@30c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 55,010 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,089 bbls; tar, 1,794 bbls. Resin is quiet, with common to good strained quoted at $1.70. Spirits turpentine quiet, with regulars and machines quoted at 27½@28c. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil barrels, $3.25@$3.37½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25¼c; irregular, 24¾c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine nominal; hard, soft, and virgin, no trade.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 271 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

BEEVES—Receipts, 14 cars, or 230 head, all consigned direct for exporters and city slaughterers. No trading. Feeling steady. City-dressed beef slow at 6@6¾c per pound for ordinary to prime native sides, extra selected do, 8¼c. Latest cables quoted the London and Liverpool markets weak at 8¼@9¼c for refrigerator beef, and 11@11½c for live cattle, with tops selling at 11@11¾c, dressed weight. American sheep unchanged at 8@9½c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 236 head, mainly Western calves. Market steady for veals, with sales of ordinary to prime at $6.50@$8.15 per 100 lb. Barnyard calves nominally unchanged, and a car of very poor Western calves sold at $2.85. Two cars of Westerns arrived late and were not offered to-day. City-dressed veals firm at 8½@12c per lb; country-dressed steady at 6@10c for common to good, and strictly prime brought 10½c; little calves slow at 4½@5½c, and dressed barnyard do sold within a wide range of 4½@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6½ cars, or 1,265 head, all for the market, and 5 cars were held over yesterday, making 11½ cars on sale Sellers were holding the stock at full yesterday's figures; but buyers were only operating to a very limited extent, and the few transactions reported were at steady prices. A deck of prime sheep sold at $4.25 per 100 lb.; good to prime lambs at $5.30@$5.35. Seven and a half cars were held over. Dressed mutton quiet at 7½@7c, choice heavy wethers selling at 7½c; dressed lambs slow at 7¾@8c, with few sales exceeding 8½c. Country-dressed Spring lambs in light supply, but the demand was also limited, and prices showed no improvement, the range being from $3@$7 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts, 25 cars, or 4,590 head, all for slaughterers. Market nominally steady at $3.65@$4 per 100 lb for good heavy to light hogs, and at $4@$4.30 for pigs. Country dressed steady at 4@6½c per lb for the whole range.

The American Agriculturist, in an article on the hog crop, which will appear in this week's issue, says: "The turning point in the long and serious decline of the live-stock industry has been passed, and the hoped-for return has begun. This year there is a net gain of $26,500,000 in the value of all live stock in terms. A decidedly better feeling is apparent among horse breeders, although actual returns covering the entire year show a further slight decline in average values.

"During the four years' depression through which all farm interests have passed milch cows have been a marked exception to the general rule. They have steadily increased in number and price, gaining practically $1 per head. Total number of milch cows, 18,113,000; other cattle, 32,647,000. Sheep showed a further decline of about 4 per cent. in numbers; prospective protection for wool has given sheep growers hope, and the demand for ewes for flock foundation has already added 20 per cent. to the average price per head of all the sheep of the country. The number of sheep on farms is estimated at 31,455,000 head, a gain of 1,400,000; hogs, 47,546,000, a gain of 1,200,000."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THOMS, ISABELLA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA F. THOMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 30th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1896. FANNIE A. ASHTON, Executrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executrix, 96 Broadway, New York City. n18-1aw6mW

YBOR, VICENTE MARTINEZ.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mercedes Revilla de Martinez Ybor, Candido Angel Martinez Ybor, Eloisa Schwab, Maria Antonia Riva, Maria Juana Perez Castanedo, Mirta Mercedes Martinez Ybor, Salvador Martinez Ybor, Rafael Martinez Ybor, Amalia Martinez Ybor, Maria Elena Martinez Ybor, Dolores Martinez Ybor, Eduardo Martinez Ybor, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederic R. Coudert and Edward Manrara of the City of New York, and Ysidro Pendas y Garcia of the City of Brooklyn, New York, have applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of May, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, and proved as the last will and testament of VICENTE MARTINEZ YBOR, late of the City of Tampa, Florida, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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YOUMANS, SARAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH E. YOUMANS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1897, next.—Dated New York, the 22nd day of December, 1896. FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Executor. FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Attorney for Executor. d23-1aw6mW

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Fascinating Novelties.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Auction Sale of McGown Estate Lots

Seven auctioneers—six in the Trinity Building Salesroom and one in the Real Estate Exchange—managed to infuse a good deal of life into the business at the auction rooms yesterday. Prices ruled low in nearly every instance, and especially in the case of forty-four lots sold by Peter F. Meyer & Co., in foreclosure. Fortunately for the defendant owners in the action, of whom ex-City Judge Henry P. McGown held the largest interest, the sale will not be followed by a deficiency judgment, as the total was $120,750, or about $9,000 in excess of the judgment. A foreclosure of the mortgage, which was held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, has been threatened for several years, but always deferred until now. The mortgagee even went so far in January, 1896, as to file a lis pendens, but the notice was allowed to go by default at the request of ex-Judge McGown. The details of the day's transactions follow:

Richard V. Harnett sold at the Real Estate Exchange, under the direction of the executors of the will of Henrietta V. Leo Wolf, 37 East Twenty-first Street, a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 48, and extension, 19.10 by 98.9, to Mary C. Dodge, for $40,250.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 81.6, by Henry Miller of 701 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. F. Howell, architect; cost, $24,000.

Nos. 158 and 160 West Twenty-ninth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick meeting and lodge rooms, by the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, owner; George W. Foster of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 1,343 Franklin Avenue, alterations o a three-story brick dwelling and a two-story clubhouse in rear, by St. John's Lutheran Church, on premises, owner; J. W. Walters, architect; cost, $3,300.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Bristow street, alterations to a two-story frame storage house, by Christiana Sporrassig of 1,094 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; William Stauffer, architect; cost, $150.

Fox Street, east side, 286 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by John De Hart of 1,939 Fox Street, owner and architect; cost, $150.

Fox Street, west side, 261 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to a one-story frame office, by same; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

WILLETT ST, 39; Solomon Zirinsky and wife to Louis J. Horowitz.....$18,500
79TH ST, 404 East; William Fritzel and wife to Adolph Newman and another..... 1
SHERIFF ST, 107; William Stacom and wife to Michael Fay, ¼ part..... 1
6TH AV, s w corner of 23d St, 26.9x60; Emily H. Moir, executrix, to Eleanor J. Robinson.....340,000
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 60th St, 25x100.5; Daniel Schwalbe and wife to the Home Circle Building and Loan Association..... 47,500
6TH AV, 681, n w corner of 39th St; John Delahunty, referee, to Frederick H. Walker.....114,000
7TH ST, 73, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; Harry Mack to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 20,000
SAME PROPERTY; Josephine Anderson to Harry Mack..... 20,000
NASSAU ST, 110 and 112, and 43 Ann St; Edward H. Landon and wife to Levi P. Morton.....181,000
HENRY ST, 312; Jacob Fischel and wife to Meyer Vesell..... 40,000
MARKET ST, 62; Mary F. Comings to Susan A. E. Moffat..... 10,000
LOT 88, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Jane McGann..... 900
LOT 114, Block C, same map; Hilda Johnson to Carl Johnson..... 10
50TH ST, 457 and 459 West, one-sixth part; Charles Lapp to Anna Lapp..... 1
AVENUE C, n w corner of 9th St, 23.3x83; Adolph Newman and others to William Fritzel and wife..... 1
84TH ST, 203 West; Alexander Walker and others to William J. Usher..... 100
CLINTON ST, w s, 200 ft s of Rivington St, 25.4x100; Michailsky and another to Banned Friend..... ..
99TH ST, 39 West; Herman Gampert to Henrietta Adler..... 1
BATHGATE AV, e s, 53.6 ft s of 180th St, 16.11x92.1x16.9x94.2; Julia B. Large to Ella L. Stansbury..... 1
105TH ST, 239 West; Donald Mitchell and wife to Bernard Schulich..... 100
161ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 274.6x99.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to William Brondbelt..... 77,000
47TH ST, 126 and 122 West; Bernard Schulich and wife to Donald Mitchell.. 100
IRVING PL and 9TH ST, s e corner of Clinton St, 25x67.7; Julia Becker to Annie Greeman and another..... 1
LOTS 174 and 175, map of Part of Hunt estate; Henry C. Harris to Emma K. Harris..... 100
CATHARINE ST, 86; Simon Schlansky to Maggie Schlansky..... 34,740
GREENWICH ST, 458; Agnes G. O. Dixon, individually and as executrix, to Frederick J. Dixon

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—JAMES HAY & CO.—James McCartney has been appointed receiver for James Hay & Co., (corporation) manufacturers of rattan furniture, of 145 and 147 Mulberry Street, on the application of Stewart & Sparry, creditors, for $1,147. The company became financially embarrassed in September last.

—THE AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received two more executions against the American Ball Nozzle Company of 841 Broadway, one for $5,768, in favor of the Broadway Improvement Company for three months' rent, and the other for $140 in favor of David Williams.

—GEORGE AND NICOLLETA CAPIZZUTO.—George and Nicolleta Capizzuto, doing business as R. N. Caps, dealers in groceries, wines, and liquors at 191 First Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Leopold Turk. The business was started by Mrs. Caps in January, 1892, and they carried a stock of about $5,000.

—GEORGE A. FLAGG.—An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday of Judge Dyckman of Westchester County appointing Anthony L. Ehardt receiver in supplementary proceedings for George A. Flagg of Yonkers, on the application of Thom & Bayley, wholesale dealers in hats, of this city, who obtained a judgment against Mr. Flagg for $5,079. Mr. Flagg, it is said, is a real estate and insurance broker, with an office in this city.

—SIMON E. ISAACSON.—Simon E. Issacson, liquor dealer of 569 Eighth Avenue, yesterday confessed judgment for $67 in favor of L. & M. Goldsticker. The Sheriff has also returned an execution "no property" against Mr. Isaacson for $568 in favor of William A. Bonnie. Mr. Isaacson was in business for nineteen years at 733 Broadway as a cigar manufacturer, and moved to 569 Eighth Avenue in April, 1895, putting in a stock of liquors and fancy groceries. He sold out this place about three weeks ago.

—WOLF & GROSS.—The Sheriff has placed a keeper in the store of Wolf & Gross, importers of glassware at 47 Barclay Street, on an execution for $508 in favor of the Union Square Bank. The partners, Ernest Wolf and Walter Gross, have had a disagreement, and neither one was at the office when a reporter called yesterday. They have been together in business since Jan. 1, 1892, when they succeeded J. Vogelsang's Sons of Bohemia, in which firm Mr. Wolf had been resident partner here since 1889, and were supposed to have a capital of $30,000.

—THE ELECTRO THERAPEUTIC COMPANY.—Isaac L. De Voe has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for the copartnership property of Henry W. Gillett, Wendell C. Phillips, Levi J. H. Bishop, George M. Wheeler, and Harry H. Shrope, doing business as the Electro Therapeutic Company, makers of dental and surgical apparatus, at 32 East Twenty-third Street, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court, on the application of Charles Orleman, a creditor, for $408. The Sheriff is in charge of the assets under claims for $700, and the sale has been set down for to-day. They have been in business there since September, 1895.

—HERMAN SEMMEL.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received an execution for $4,292 against Herman Semmel, importer of knit goods, hosiery, &c., whose office is now at 436 Broadway, in favor of Samuel Loewensberg, hosiery manufacturer of Mayence, Germany. The claim is partly for merchandise received by Mr. Semmel and partly for merchandise shipped to this city for him which he would not accept. Mr. Semmel has had an office for some time past at 55 Franklin Street, but moved from there recently. He has been in this line of business three years, and represented several German manufacturers.

Out of Town.

—LYNN LUMBER COMPANY.—The Lynn Lumber Company of Lynn, Mass., has assigned to George F. Harwood, for the benefit of its creditors.

—CHAMPION BED SPRING COMPANY.—Joseph E. MacBeth has been appointed receiver of the Champion Spring Bed Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The liabilities and assets are unknown.

—B. D. EISENDRATH & CO.—The Sheriff took possession of B. D. Eisendrath & Co.'s tannery, at Racine, Wis., Monday, on execution of judgments amounting to $35,000. The company employs about 100 men. The liabilities and assets are not known.

—EUREKA SPRINGS ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, AND ICE COMPANY.—In the Circuit Court at Eureka Springs, Ark., Monday, a petition for a receiver and eleven attachment suits were filed against the Eureka Springs Electric Light, Power, and Ice Company. No cars on the electric line have been moved, and no street lights have been lighted for the past four months.

—JOHN GOOD CORDAGE COMPANY.—The John Good Cordage plant of Ravenswood, L. I., which is now in the hands of Sheriff Henry, on executions and claims against the company have not been settled, has had some more liens placed on it. There were filed in the Sheriff's office in Long Island City yesterday, two additional claims. One was for $10,016.72, in favor of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, and the second claim was in favor of F. & T. G. Jenkins, for $106,117.23, for promissory notes.

Judgments.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

AMERICAN ENGINEERING COMPANY—C. A. Widmer	$141
AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE COMPANY—D. Williams	140
BAGOT, William J. and Peter—Henry H. Bell's Sons Company	328
BARBER, Harry G.—Charles C. Bowman.	1,411
BEAL, Byron A.—C. H. Tompkins and another	215
BELKNAP, Edward S.—James W. Adams	329
BENDER, Louis—S. Jacobs and others	495
BLOCK, Marcus and David—Manheim Brown, (costs)	75
BROADWAY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—M. Shaler	2,244
BROSMIER, Frank, and William A. Mathesius—G. Frank	73
CONMEIGT, John—L. Roth	44
COFFMAN, John T.—Julia E. Coffman	96
COHEN, Mark H. and Jacob—B. M. & S. B. Cohen	1,229
CARPLES, Emanuel—Southern National Bank of New York	437
COOK, Thomas—Acker, Merrall & Condit.	158
CROMBIE, George T., and Devendorf W. Lee—The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank of New York	259
COOKE, Howard C.—L. A. Dullernet	109
DUNNE, Bernard—J. Laird	36
EVERETT, Susan M.—Ada V. Tinsley	187
ESTEY, William S.—J. B. Nash	260
FLANAGAN, John E., and John H. McGinn—W. E. Wyatt, trustee	393
FARQUHAR, Percival—F. T. Huntoon	877
FRIELING, Charles W.—A. W. Ladd	39
FRIEDMAN, Fritz and Mary—A. Steinthal	24
FAY, James and John—B. Donigan and another	377
FINN, Catherine, as administratrix, and John C. Sullivan—Mary R. McGuire	5,783
GOODSTEIN, David and Harry—I. Walach and others	372
GABRIEL, Edward A.—Standard Drug Company, costs	339
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, and Becky Levine—The People, &c.	500
HIRSCH, Charles L.—F. G. Strolweyer	435
HIRSCH, Charles L.—G. Miller and others	350
HERMAN, Isaac—John and James Dobson	1,024
HOAG, William U.—S. P. Hunting	224
HERMAN, Emil—H. Lindemay	96
IRSCH, Francis—F. Guttmann	501
IVENS, Albertina—E. Goetting	291
ISAACSON, Simon E.—L. Goldsticker and others	67
JEWELL, Tryon J. M.—L. Loeb	338
JOHNSON, Daniel M.—John Culver Beekman and another	611
JONES, Arthur K.—Crew Levich Company	88
KOCH, Valentine, and Bernard Mayer—H. C. Bryan	160
KELLEY, Solomon—H. J. Heinz Company	129
KAUFMANN, Herman—L. Hagelberg and another	2,651
KINKELE, John C., and William P. Giles—Emma G. Wilson	249
KLEIN, Benedict A.—Sophie Kanenbley, deficiency	2,340
LEAVENS, Thomas G.—E. Steves	152
LESSER, Max and Nathan—The Ashley & Bailey Company	1,264
LIBBY, James L.—E. G. Rankin	373
LO FORTE, Anthony—J. F. Raders	103
MEYERS, George H. and Amelia A.—J. Wendell and others	668
MEEKS, William F.—H. W. Wheeler and others	625
MARIE, Leon, and Richard G. Platt—J. B. Roddy	522
MULLEN, Elizabeth, Patrick, and Margaret, Mary J. O'Hare and Helena McCabe—Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller, &c.	196
McCARTHY, John Henry, and John J. McAdams—C. L. Chase	218
McGRANE, John J.—L. G. Bloomingdale.	41
OSBOURNE, David K.—W. Cartwright	126
O'REILLY, James—H. E. O'Reilly	173
POOLE, S. Eugene—G. M. Wright, assignee	156
PIERCE, Robert—S. and M. Vollman	109
PORTER, F. Dwight—J. R. Crum	72
PIERCE, Robert—Thomas Lenane	274
RECH, William—The J. B. Brown Company	129
RUTH, Isaac—Sarah Schapiro	27
RICCI, Guglielmo—Andrea Palmeri	363
SUTTON, Cornelius W.—W. H. Moore and others	94
SIMON, Isaac—S. J. S. Vose	221
SCHEELE, Marie and Walter P.—P. J. Sullivan	63
SEMMEL, Hermann—S. Loewensberg	4,561
SIMON, Theodore M.—M. Zeller	233
SCHUNEMANN, Charles A.—W. H. Shaffer as receiver	123
SATTERLEE, Douglas R.—S. Benedict	99
SUTTON, Charles R.—S. C. Powell	198
SALTUARY, Peter and Johanna—P. H. Higgins	96
STUART HOTEL COMPANY—W. Lenahan and others	672
THE SECURITY MORTGAGE AND Trust Company of Dallas, Texas—George G. Allen	4,351
TALIAFERRO, Edwin T.—G. A. Post	170
TREAT, Arthur S.—Alliance Bank	1,043
THE PEOPLE, &c.—William Piat, costs	27
THE LAFAYETTE PRESS, Margaret J. Lange—G. W. Van Allen and others	4,559
THE ECLIPSE CHEMICAL COMPANY—C. Booth and others	2,598
THE NATIONAL WROUGHT STEEL Manufacturing Company—J. W. Arthur and others	136
THE AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE COMPANY—The Broadway Improvement Company	5,766
THE MAYOR, &c.—P. Hardiman	233
SAME—O. McCooey	163
THE NEW YORK BOTTLING COMpany—Jacob Ruppert	396
TUERK HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY—J. H. Williams	1,027
WOLTMAN, Emil C. A.—W. F. Daniel	628
WICKHAM, Stephen H.—The New York Fire Insurance Company	193
WHITNEY, Charles A.—G. M. Wright, as assignee	92
WINES, William D.—Mary E. Bristor	121
WORMSER, Edward—M. Lustig	1,677

"Swift-Winged Arrows of Light"
AT THE
GAS EXPOSITION,
Madison Square Garden, 2 to 11 P.M. Daily
Gas Cooking Demonstrations Day and Night by
Mrs. Lemcke, Mrs. Rorer, and Miss Andrews.
Edison's Vitascope, Old Guard Band,
A Coal Mine, A Poster Show,
THE GREAT TIFFANY GAS TOWER.
This Evening—Gas Men's Night.
To-day & Thurs., Ohio Gas Association meeting.
Admission, 25c. Children with Adults, Free.
Stereoptican Lecture, Journey over Mount Lowe Gas Railway, G. Wharton James.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

39TH ST, 14 WEST.—Large and hall rooms to rent, with board; parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

129 WEST 82D ST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private house; one block from elevated station.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands children's clothes; city reference. 113 West 30th St., second bell, east side.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; would assist with other work; best city reference. 16 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid; do coarse washing; city reference; no cards. 432 West 40th St., Carroll's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook; private family; excellent city reference; wages from $20 to $25. 328 East 36th St., one flight up, back.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; all kinds French cooking; catering; do marketing; entire charge; city or country; best reference. McCoy, 254 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a strong, active woman as first-class cook in a private family; would like to go; willing and obliging; best city reference; lady can be seen. 223 West 35th St.; no cards; ring once.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in private family or boarding house; willing and obliging; reference is required; understands restaurant work. 433 West 37th St., one flight up.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a young married couple; together; city or country; cook four years in last place; butler best city references. Mrs. Kearns, 425 West 52d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a German girl as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced; city reference. 224 West 37th St.

COOK.—As cook, where good family cooking is required; take charge; city reference. E. B., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; one who understands cooking thoroughly; city reference. 217 West 36th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; three years' personal reference from present employer. 13 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; willing to do a little plain washing; best city reference. 113 East 57th St.

COOK.—By first-class, competent French cook; private family; best references. A. H., 288 7th Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook; first-class city reference. 138 East 28th St., Corrigan's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, few days' work; is a good washer and ironer and thoroughly understands house cleaning. D. D., 520 6th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman, work by day; first-class cook; good laundress; good city reference. 210 East 41st St., Grugen's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; first-class fitter, draper, with Doucet, from Paris; capes, evening gowns, fancy waists, street costumes, Summer dresses; home or out; home preferred. Dressmaker, 331 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Accustomed to work in finest establishments in New York, would like few customers; misses' and children's clothes a specialty; home preferred. 27 West 132d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; thoroughly competent; has worked for first-class families; best references; suits from $8 up; also makes over. M. Dailliet, 144 West 62d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—In a small family in a flat. Call, for two days, at 313 West 42d St.; ring Farrell's bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl to do general housework; last employer can be seen. 232 East 20th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French Protestant maid as lady's maid or maid to growing children; willing and obliging; good sewing; accustomed to travel; good city reference. L. R., care Mrs. Van Erp, 139 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; North German; understands dressmaking; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city references. V. V., 554 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; best city reference. M. A., 203 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swiss; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and tailor; traveling preferred; linguist; job or permanent. L. B., Room 286, Holland House, 5th Av.

MAID or COMPANION.—By a French maid; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker; city reference. J. B., 980 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best personal reference. 134 West 28th St., ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good city reference from last place; no cards unless car fare paid. 111 East 53d St.; ring first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference. 64 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best of city reference. 296 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 224 West 48th St.; no cards.

Nurses

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to grown child; best reference; can be seen with present employer, Miss M. Casserly, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av., care of Mrs. Grall.

NURSE GIRL.—By experienced girl as baby nurse; takes entire charge; best city reference. K. M., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady most highly recommends her late English infant's trained nurse; good wages; state full particulars; town, country, or travel. Mrs. B., 241 East 34th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly experienced parlormaid or chambermaid; perfect worker; has New York and Newport highest city reference; car fare paid; city or country. 302 West 32d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman; permanent or otherwise; takes butler's place. Annie, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress in a private family; best city reference. Gaffney, 428 West 45th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in a private family; best city reference. 16 East 30th St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a competent waitress and parlormaid; last employer can be seen. 764 8th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a respectable woman as attendant in doctor's office or any light employment. H. E., Box 333, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

TELEGRAPHER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEwriter, and single entry bookkeeper desires position. J. H., Box 181 Times.

VISITING TEACHER.—Lady suddenly obliged to leave city, highly recommends her German visiting teacher; thoroughly competent; three languages, English, and music. Call, 9 to 1, or address Mrs. G., Box 401 Hotel St. Andrew, Boulevard 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a butler; take full charge of reception and dining parties; honest, willing, neat, and temperate; first-class personal reference. K., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—Couple would like place in country family; well recommended; understands all duties. R. W., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and HOUSE SERVANT.—By butler and house servant; well up in the duties of gentleman's house; personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; Frenchman; knows his business in all branches; best reference. Call at present employer's, Eugene, 208 West 54th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; best city reference; highly recommended by last employer. Seen on Wednesday at 224 West 48th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; personal references. Conner, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—English, with first-class city references; is competent, temperate, and trustworthy. William, 920 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best Europe and city references. P., 273 West 36th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef; in private family; with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class references; excellent city driver; takes good care of everything committed to his charge; willing, obliging. T. F., 500 Mission Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a competent man; city reference. Tearle 342 East 93d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; experienced in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables under glass, and outside planting, and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, and the management of first-class gardens and grounds; references from prominent city families. L. D., care of Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Married; Swede; age, 25; small country place; care of horses; plain gardener; can milk and care of lawn; good references. Swanson, 283 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

EASTMAN COLLEGE GRADUATE.—Wages no object with chance for advancement. W. Van Benthem, 75 Washington Place.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent chambermaid and waitress; personal references. Call at 41 East 29th St.

WANTED—A competent cook. Apply, with city references, at 21 West 21st St., on Wednesday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced and active gentleman of tact and good address to solicit advertisements. Address, with references, Tact, Box 101 Times.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic,* via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam"); at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Tetania, (letters must be directed "per Tetania.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne"); at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe; the Red Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Rio Janeiro direct, also Santos and La Plata Countries, via Rio Janeiro, per steamship Buffon, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Buffon"); at 11 AM for Port au Prince, San Domingo, and Mayagues, per steamship F. de Lesseps, (letters for Martinique and Guadeloupe must be directed "per F. de Lesseps"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Eastern Prince.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, must be directed "per Caracas.")

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 1 PM for Jeremie, Petit Goave, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and St. Marc, per steamship Morgan City; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Antilla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, per steamship Tallac; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Carthagena, per steamship Kitty; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Central America, must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla. SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHAS. W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1897.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Ashville N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a. p. $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3 up
$18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA. East Coast Hotel System. C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.
do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
do Hotel Cordova, ep.
Ormond, The Ormond, ap.
PalmBeach, PalmBeachInn, ap.
do Royal Poinciana, ap.
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap.
Palatka, Fla....Putnam House, a. p., $3.50 up
FLORIDA. Plant System of Hotels.
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Belleair,.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
Jacksonville, The St. James, ap., $4 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $4
FLA. Rockledge. The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
New Haven, Ct. .Mosley's New Haven House
Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4 up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.).The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.), a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Family Hotel)...Stuart House, e. p., $1.50
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
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Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, V

MURDERER BUTLER CAUGHT

Arrested in San Francisco on the Swanhilda, on Which He Fled from Australia.

MANY CRIMES CHARGED TO HIM.

The Australians Say They Can Certainly Convict Him of Five Murders—His Snares for His Victims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The Swanhilda, from Newcastle, Australia, arrived this morning. Frank Butler, the Australian murderer, was arrested and brought ashore.

Butler was taken to the Central Police Station, together with a varied assortment of baggage. This was examined, and any amount of evidence found to convict him. A photograph, a plain gold bracelet, a brooch, and a ring, all belonging to Mrs. Weller, whose husband Butler killed; a certificate of examination in chemistry belonging to Harwood, another of Butler's victims; a coat and vest belonging to Preston, who also suffered murder at the hands of the prisoner, and shipping discharges granted to Weller were brought to light. A pocketbook bearing the initials "J. H. A.," was also found, which, the detectives believe, must belong to another of the murderer's victims. Altogether, his outfit was quite an elaborate one for a common sailor.

Butler, who is also known in various sections of Australia as Harwood, Ashe, Burgess, Clare, Simpson, and Weller, is a criminal of the most atrocious order. He possessed the cunning of Deeming and the facility of execution of H. H. Holmes. He is accused of a number of crimes which cannot at present be proved against him, although evidences of his guilt are being unearthed every hour. It is known beyond doubt, however, that at least two men, Arthur Thomas C. Preston and Capt. Lee Weller, met death at his hands within the last four months.

Early in October Butler, who then masqueraded as Frank P. Harwood, having assumed the name of a man who disappeared while in his company a month before, advertised in a Sydney paper for a prospecting mate. Preston, a young student at Sydney University, replied to the advertisement. Butler represented himself as a mining expert, and induced Preston to accompany him on a trip to Emu Plains, a small station at the foot of the Blue Mountains, forty miles from Sydney, where they left the railway station and struck out for the mountains. A few days later Butler returned alone and reported that he had split with Preston because the student was too "soft."

Almost immediately after Butler's return the advertisement for a prospecting mate appeared again, this time with a different address. Capt. Lee Weller, a retired master mariner, fell in the net, and about Nov. 7 he and Butler set out together for Emu Plains.

In less than a week Butler appeared in Sydney with the story that his mate was ill. Weller's friends became suspicious and organized a party to search for him in the mountains. On Nov. 25 the coat of the missing Captain, the remnants of his pocketbook, and other trinkets belonging to him were found beside the ashes of a camp fire, near which were also discovered a pair of trousers, a black leather legging, and a coat bearing Butler's name. Skein by skein the threads of the mystery were slowly unraveled. Residents in the neighborhood of Emu Plains brought forward information of having seen Butler first with Preston and afterward with Weller. The search party was augmented by scores of volunteers, and on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Preston's undershirt was found near Falcon Bridge, not far from the camp fire where the trail was first taken up. On the following Tuesday Preston's body was discovered in a shallow grave at the head of Numantia Gully. He had been shot through the head, stripped of his clothing, and doubled up in a narrow trench. The search for Weller was continued unceasingly until Dec. 6, when his remains were found beneath a small mound on the banks of Glen Brook Creek, he having been buried in exactly the same manner as Preston.

Meanwhile, Butler had been located in Newcastle, where, on Nov. 13, he registered at the Sailors' Home as Lee Weller, remaining there for eight days. He was next heard of at Sydney, where he booked as second mate of the bark Hawaiian Isles in the name of Capt. Lee Weller, using the dead mariner's certificate. The Captain of the Hawaiian Isles changed his mind, and released Butler from his engagement. Butler then applied to Capt. Fraser of the ship Swanhilda, bound for San Francisco with coal, and was engaged as able-bodied seaman, again using Weller's certificate and name.

The Swanhilda left Newcastle Nov. 23, two days before the first evidence of Butler's crime was brought to light. Since that date the Sydney authorities have been advised that during the month of August Frank P. Harwood was introduced to Butler, and the two men went prospecting at Cobar, N. S. W. Harwood was never seen again, and search is now being made for his body.

A well-to-do resident of Germantown named Lesah, who is known to have gone "prospecting," with Butler in September last, is missing, as is Frank Campbell, a young man who answered one of Butler's advertisements, and accompanied him to Mudgee, not many months ago. Shortly after Campbell's disappearance another young man, whose name is unknown, was observed in Butler's company, and he, too, is among the missing. In several other cases the evidence is not so clear, but the authorities claim that Butler can easily be convicted of at least five murders. It is known that his advertisement has appeared in Sydney papers under various disguises since 1887, and those with whom he had lodged since that time assert that he did not lack for answers. This so far is the story of a series of crimes that have aroused the most intense excitement in all Australasia.

Recorder Charged with Bias.

Lawyer Benjamin Steinhart applied to Judge Truax, in Supreme Court, yesterday, for a certificate of reasonable doubt and a stay, pending an appeal, in the case of Walter D. Valentine, convicted before Recorder Goff, for larceny, in a bucket shop transaction, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The chief basis of the action is that Valentine was a witness before the Lexow Committee, and that Mr. Goff, as the committee's counsel, had called Valentine a gambler and a fleecer of victims; that this showed a bias against the prisoner, and on this account a motion had been made before the Recorder in the trial, for a trial before another Judge, and this had been denied.

Autopsy on Mrs. Schindeler.

The funeral services of Mrs. Mary Schindeler, wife of Dr. Theodore Schindeler of Hoboken, will be held to-day. County Physician Converse of Hudson County yesterday held an autopsy and found that Mrs. Schindeler died from blood-poisoning and cerebral apoplexy, as stated in Dr. Shindeler's certificate of death. Dr. Converse said he had not suspected that anything was wrong, but had ordered the autopsy to prevent any unpleasant talk. Dr. Schindeler was alone with his wife when she died, and when the funeral was suddenly stopped Monday much gossip was started.

Dr. Hall at Work Again.

The Rev. Dr. Hall will conduct the midweek services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening, and the services on Sunday, as usual. He received a telegram from Chicago last evening stating that his son, Thomas, was improving. His temperature was normal yesterday, but, owing to the serious nature of his illness, the doctors stated that great care must be exercised in the treatment for several days to come.

BROKERS CEASE BUSINESS.

Samuel D. Davis & Co. to Go into Voluntary Liquidation.

Although no notice was received at the Stock Exchange yesterday of the voluntary liquidation of the firm of Samuel D. Davis & Co., brokers, 36 Wall Street, it was said at the office of the firm that it had been decided upon. Mr. Davis, the Exchange member, retires because of ill health. His partner was Charles B. Van Nostrand. Davis & Co. were organized Jan. 2, 1889, and became the financial agents of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company. This bituminous coal road's vicissitudes of late led to many reports of financial difficulties about Davis & Co., which were denied, but Mr. Davis felt keenly the disaster that came to the corporation of which he was agent. Mr. Davis has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1869. When a member of the firm of Wood & Davis, he retired, and, with others, transformed what was Bricksburg, N. J., into the fashionable resort now known as Lakewood. Mr. Davis returned to Wall Street and became interested in the Hocking Valley Road with George Crocker.

ASPINWALL ESTATE LEASED.

Now Held by James A. Burden, Jr.—Some of His Neighbors.

Frothingham & Timpson have leased, with the privilege of purchase, to James A. Burden, Jr., Massena, the estate of the late John L. Aspinwall, at Barrytown-on-Hudson. The property contains upward of 300 acres, with a river front of three-quarters of a mile, including valuable dock property. The present mansion, of Longmeadow stone, brick, and wood, which was built in 1886, from designs by W. A. Potter, commands a superb view of the river and Catskill Mountains. The stables contain sixteen stalls and two loose boxes, and there is, in addition a coachhouse, porter's lodge of stone, seven tenant houses, greenhouses, &c., and a most complete set of modern farm buildings and offices, including six barns, all in perfect condition; flower and vegetable gardens, fruit orchards, and beautiful drives, walks and shrubberies, and a great quantity of fine old timber.

Other large properties have lately changed hands in the neighborhood. Grasmere, Rhinebeck, the seat of the late Lewis Howard Livingston, was purchased by Ernest H. Crosby; Gros Bois, the Fird property, near Staatsburgh, was purchased by Francis G. Langdon; the Lowndes property, near Staatsburgh, was purchased by Richard Parker; Hyde Park, the Langdon property, near Hyde Park Village, by F. W. Vanderbilt; Placentia, the Rogers property, near Hyde Park, by J. S. Huyler, and Eagle's Rest, near Garrison, the country seat of the late John H. Iselin, has been leased by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and Bois Dore, the Huntington property, near Rhinebeck, by Col. George Bliss. In the neighborhood of Rhinebeck are the estates of Gov. Morton, J. J. Astor, Ogden Mills, W. B. Dinsmore, and Col. Archibald Rogers.

MR. BRUMMERHOP EXPLAINS.

Is a Chronic Borrower and Meant No Harm in Asking Herwig for Money.

Martin Brummerhop, Juror No. 8 in the trial of the suit of Joseph Fischer against the United States Industrial Insurance Company, who asked Frank Herwig, a lawyer, for $25 Friday, appeared yesterday before Justice MacLean, in Trial Term, Part XI., of the Supreme Court to explain his conduct. Otto Kempner, his counsel, explained to the Court that Brummerhop was a poor man, and had become so accustomed to borrowing that he did not appreciate that he was doing any wrong in asking Mr. Herwig for the loan of $25. Mr. Kempner asked for time to submit affidavits of Brummerhop's good character, but Justice MacLean would not grant any delay. He said he did not care for any affidavits, and reserved his decision.

Mr. Kempner said: "I appear on behalf of an unfortunate old man, a man who without appreciating it has committed a grave offense. Whatever wrong has been done was innocently done, and was the act of a foolish old man. This man Brummerhop has been unfortunate. He does not deny that he asked for the loan of $25, but in doing so he did not intend to do any wrong. For three years Brummerhop has not had any employment. He assures me that he had searched for employment, but that every man turned him away with the remark, 'You are too old.' This juror is a widower with three children. He has had no means of support except what he could borrow, and he has borrowed so much that it has become a fixed habit with him and he applies to a chance acquaintance for money.

"Brummerhop had no intention of asking Mr. Herwig for money when he went to the Bennett Building. He knew a lawyer in that building, and went there to get some money from him. While in the Bennett Building the old man saw Mr. Herwig and asked him for the loan of $25."

Finally Justice MacLean told Mr. Kempner to take Brummerhop away and produce him whenever ordered to do so. Kempner promised to produce the old man whenever directed to do so, and Justice MacLean said he would dispose of the case later.

District Attorney Olcott said yesterday afternoon that he had received the papers in the case of Brummerhop, and would lay the case before the Grand Jury to-day.

Policemen to Watch Spitters.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Health Protective Association, at the Academy of Medicine, 13 West Forty-third Street, yesterday morning, Mrs. Trautmann, President of the association, introduced President Theodore Roosevelt, who made an address, and declared himself to be heartily in sympathy with the movement against the spitting nuisance. He promised to detail four policemen in plain clothes on the street cars and elevated railway to report all violations of the ordinance, as promulgated by the Board of Health. He also instructed the ladies present to report to him any policeman who declines to take cognizance of such violation, when his attention was called to it. Dr. Alfred Walton read a paper on the defect of our sewerage system, which permits of the constant escape of sewer gas into homes and public thoroughfares. He urged that efforts be made to have the Legislature pass a bill prohibiting the towns and cities along the Hudson River from emptying their sewage into that river.

A paper on the danger arising from high buildings was read by Mrs. Wakeman.

In Praise of Mr. Cleveland.

The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which Charles Stewart Smith is Chairman, met yesterday, and discussed subjects which may be brought before the Chamber at its monthly meeting to-morrow. It was said that a resolution in eulogy of President Cleveland's Administration, for its financial record and its efforts for international arbitration, was talked over, as well as a proposition to invite President Cleveland to a banquet when he leaves office.

David Furrin Held for Arson.

David Furrin, the last member of the alleged firebug gang to be arrested, was arraigned before Justice Aspinall yesterday morning, in Brooklyn. The charge against him was arson in the first and second degrees. He and Alfred Sternberg are accused of having set fire to his house, at 146 Snedeker Avenue, Nov. 18, 1894. Furrin pleaded not guilty, and was held in $10,000 bail. Henry C. Vaughn, the insurance adjuster, has been indicted in connection with the gang, but has not yet been arrested.

To Examine Hempstead's Accounts.

Supreme Court, Justice Garretson, has named the two Commissioners to look into the accounts of the Town Board of Hempstead. The application was made by former Justice Youngs of Huntington yesterday on behalf of the taxpayers of Hempstead. The Judge has appointed Timothy M. Griffing of Riverhead and James R. Willets of Roslyn.

The worst coughs generally yield to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and not a few eminent physicians indorse it as their best prescription.—Adv.

DECORATIONS FOR THE BALL

Georgeous Effects to be Created by Small for Mrs. Bradley Martin.

RARE TAPESTRY AND FLOWERS.

They Will Be Used in Profusion—Small Ballroom Will Have No Set Piece—Canopies in Large Ballroom.

Decorations for the Bradley Martin ball at the Waldorf will be under the charge of Florist Small. The entire scheme has been devised to meet the ideas of the hostess, and the floral dream, when realized, will be rich in profusion and exquisite in taste.

Guests will enter through the private apartments of the Waldorf manager, Mr. Boldt, to the first floor of the hotel proper, passing through five of Mr. Boldt's rooms, where there will be no attempt whatever at decoration. Thence they will proceed to the corridors on the second floor, where fifteen rooms, including the Astor dining room, will be used for dressing apartments. Even here there will be no pretense of wall decorations, but the tables, manteis, &c., will contain superb vases filled with a profusion of flowers to harmonize with the color scheme. The endeavor will be to make these rooms simply attractive and homelike.

The decorations proper will be seen by the guests as they descend from these apartments to the first floor. They will face a mammoth mirror solidly framed in Beauty roses. At the foot of the stairs they will turn to the right, at the entrance to the small ballroom, where they will meet the hostess. She will be on a low dais and beneath a large canopy of rare tapestries, which are to be brought from the Bradley Martin mansion.

The small ballroom will be set throughout with furniture of the Louis XV. period, and the walls will be hung with tapestry draperies. Here the floral effect will be superb. Not a set piece of any kind will be visible. The idea is to make the floral display harmonize with the old-time styles in flowers. There will be a wild riot of roses, mixed in color. Roses will be hurled en masse against the draperies, and will remain where they catch in the folds. The side of this room, where the Hungarian band is to be stationed, will be completely concealed by long-stemmed roses, and the most gorgeous garlands, drooping from the centre high up, will radiate to each side and over the mirrors, giving to the scene a warm and festal effect. There will be roses galore everywhere of every conceivable shade and variety.

From this salon the guests are to pass to the corridors or small hallways, that will be mimic woodland bowers, completely covered with green and lit by tiny incandescent lamps. Through this sylvan lane the main ballroom will be reached. Upon entering the guests will face a wall in which fifteen immense mirrors are imbedded to the depth of about three feet. From the wall above each mirror will hang gorgeous festoons of Souzet garlands, entwined with the plemousa vine and a lavish display of mauve orchids. These decorations, pendent to the sides of each mirror along and around the walls, will be above the guests seated, and will serve as a floral canopy. All the candelabra at the sides are to have pendent from them large pouches of blue silk, bursting with pink roses.

The far side of this room, the musicians' balcony, will be concealed by a wealth of pink roses. Garlands innumerable will seem to hang in clusters from the curves and posts above. Beneath this balcony will be sylvan vistas of clematis—green-covered tirtation nooks.

The café and the court will be decorated, but not with any ostentation. A homelike effect is the thing chiefly desired. Each of the 125 tables, only meant to accommodate six guests, will be adorned with a superb centrepiece of Beauty roses, but beyond this no floral splendors will be attempted.

DANCING AT FENCERS' CLUB.

The Third of the Series of "Small and Early" Meetings.

The third of the series of five "small and early" dances took place last night at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, and was fully as successful as were its predecessors, in spite of the stormy weather. The patronesses were Mrs. Bainbridge Colby, Mrs. Daniel C. French, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, and Mrs. Charles Worthington. Mrs. Worthington received the guests. Dancing began at 9 o'clock and was informal. Supper was served at midnight.

Among those present were Miss Hard, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Miss Eloise Davis, Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Adeline Fox, Miss Fanny H. Foote, Miss Hurry, Miss Riker, Miss Ida Otis, Miss Bessie Lowell, Miss Mildred Howells, Miss Ronalds, Miss Edith Skidmore, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Colby, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. French.

THE FORTNIGHTLY DANCE.

Fifth of the Series Yesterday and the Next to be the Last.

A very gay affair was the fifth fortnightly dance at Sherry's last night. The guests were received in the large ballroom by Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin. The cotillion was led by Edwin N. Crosby and Miss Frances Howland. The favors consisted of decorated mandolins, long, gilded staffs, with ribbons, and gilt torches, for the ladies, and trumpets and various Japanese trinkets for the gentlemen. The next and last of the series will take place Feb. 16.

Among those present were Miss Quimby, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Miss Gertrude Hatfield, Mrs. Edward Winters, Miss Fuller, Miss Mary Howland, Mrs. Edgar Auchincloss, Miss Esther Hoppin, Miss Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Miss Mabel Shaw, Mrs. E. C. Montagne, Jr., Miss Helen Beaman, Miss Marie McKeever, Alfred H. Swayne, Charles Pinkerton, Stuart Auchincloss, Miss Ellen Auchincloss, Edgar Auchincloss, Miss Coudert, Miss Mary R. Meredith, Eugene S. Willard, William Voss, Carl S. Petrasch, Alfred M. Goadby, Osgood Pell, E. Bicknell, Lawrence Atterbury, Miss Caroline Green, Mrs. J. M. Miller, Miss Nannie Powell, Mrs. R. Hoe, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Evelyn Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Justine De Peyster, Miss De Peyster, Schuyler Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Julia Floyd Delafield, Miss Elizabeth Delafield, Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, the Misses De Leuze, Henry De Peyster, Miss Julia B. De Forest, Miss Maisie Delafield, and Miss Jackson.

Miss Ford's Literary Conference.

The second of the series of the five "Literary Conferences" to be held by Miss M. E. Ford took place at the Waldorf at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The subject was "Victor Hugo's Philosophy of Life as Set Forth in His Prose Epics." Following Miss Ford's paper there was a brief discussion of the topic, in which a few of those present took part. The next conference will be Feb. 6, at 11 A. M., and the subject will be "A Life Study from the Second Part of Goethe's 'Faust.'"

Mr. Battle and Others Resign.

Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle last night sent his resignation to District Attorney Olcott. Mr. Battle has for some years been the representative of the District Attorney before the Grand Jury. It was his duty to prepare all complaints for that body and to draw up indictments. His place will be filled temporarily by Assistant District Attorney J. D. Lindsay. Assistant District Attorneys Bartow S. Weeks and J. Forbes Hennessey also resigned yesterday. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle are to start a law firm.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE CONTROVERSY.—A controversy involving large pecuniary interests, which has been pending in the courts of this State and of New Jersey for over ten years, between the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, as plaintiff, against the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, for breach of a contract, has been finally determined by the Court of Appeals in favor of the plaintiff. The New York and New Jersey Company in 1882 obtained from the Metropolitan Company, which derived its rights from the Bell Telephone Company, the exclusive use of its telephone rights for a term of years of all the territory in New Jersey except that which had been licensed to a third corporation, called the Domestic Company. The contract with the Domestic Company contained an uncertain provision for the renewal of its term, which, if enforced, would conflict with the plaintiff's term. In view of this fact, there was inserted in the plaintiff's contract a provision making it, in part, conditional upon the enforceability of the original clause in the contract with the Domestic Company. This latter company sought in the courts of New Jersey, in a suit against this plaintiff and defendant, to compel an extension of its contract for five years, and to restrain them from entering its district at the end of its original term, but this relief was denied, upon the ground that the provision referred to was too indefinite and incomplete to entitle it to the relief sought. The Domestic Company, however, subsequently amended its bill by alleging an oral agreement with the defendant for a renewal of its term, and then, upon further proof taken, the relief was granted. The New York and New Jersey Company, the plaintiff here, had no knowledge of this oral agreement when it obtained its license from the defendant. It then brought this action to recover of the defendant damages resulting from a loss of the territory by reason of the renewal of the Domestic Company's term of accentation, and the trial court granted an interlocutory judgment, ordering a reference to ascertain the amount of damages. It was claimed that plaintiff had lost a large share of the benefits of the contract, although it had paid defendant $400,000 of stock and $46,755 in dividends thereon. The Court of Appeals holds, affirming the decision below, Judge Martin giving the opinion, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover; that the decision of the New Jersey Court of Chancery denying a renewal of the term, based upon the provision of the written contract, was res adjudicata as to the parties to this action; that the subsequent oral agreement, not disclosed to this plaintiff at the time of the contract with the defendant, was not binding upon it, nor was the adjudication based upon that agreement. Judge Haight dissented.

* * *

DEVISE TO WIFE FREE FROM CHARGE OF ANNUITY IN HER FAVOR.—Henry C. Giles, who died in 1887, gave his wife by his will, in lieu of dower, the income of all his property so long during her life as she should remain unmarried, but provided that if she remarried she should receive but part of the income only, as an annuity for life, and by a residuary clause gave all his estate to others, subject to the provision for his wife. A codicil stated that, in addition to the provisions of the will for the benefit of his wife, the testator gave her his personal property "absolutely, as and for her own property, and to be at her own disposal: And also I do give, devise, and bequeath unto my said wife in fee simple, all the one equal third part of my real estate, * * * and these gifts are to take effect whether or not she shall remarry after my death." The wife survived the testator and remarried. In a suit by John G. Kinkele against Emma Giles Wilson the Court of Appeals, reversing a judgment of the late Court of Common Pleas, Judge Vann giving the opinion, holds that the wife took the one-third of the real estate, as well as the personal property, absolutely and free from any implied charge for contribution to her annuity. In regard to the words above quoted the court holds that when the punctuation of a writing accords with the sense the use of a capital letter in the middle of a sentence must be regarded as accidental, and should not be permitted to confuse a construction otherwise reasonably clear.

* * *

AGENT ACTING WITHOUT AUTHORITY.—In a suit by Thomas Campbell against John Muller the Appellate Term, Justice McAdam giving the opinion, held among other things that whenever a party undertakes to do any act as the agent of another, if he does not possess any authority from the principal therefor, he will be personally responsible to the person with whom he is dealing for or on account of his principal. The reason is that the party dealing with him is deprived of any remedy upon the contract against the principal, and it is but just that the loss occasioned by there being no valid contract with the latter should be borne by the one who contracted as agent without authority.

* * *

WHEN GUARANTY IS NOT WITHIN STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—In King against Israel, the Appellate Term, on appeal, decided, Justice Bischoff giving the opinion, that where upon the dissolution of a partnership, the assets were transferred to a new firm formed for the prosecution of the same business, and at the same time the new firm agreed with the old to assume payment of all debts of the latter, a creditor of the old firm might maintain an action upon the promise against the new firm, and that the guaranty was not within the statute of frauds requiring such agreements, when collateral merely, to be in writing.

* * *

BOARDING A MOVING TRAIN.—On Jan. 21, 1892, Charles Distler, while at Manhattan Crossing, on the Long Island Railroad, waiting for a train by which to reach Deer Park, was told by the conductor of a train going in the opposite direction that they would be back soon and stop for him. When the train returned, and while passing the platform at the rate of two or three miles an hour, the conductor told Distler to get on. He attempted to do so, and had about reached the platform of the car, when the train started with a sudden jerk, and he was thrown from the car and injured. In an action against the Long Island Railroad Company for damages resulting from the injuries, Distler was non-suited upon the ground that he was guilty, as matter of law, of contributory negligence, and this decision was affirmed by the General Term. The Court of Appeals, Judge Martin giving the opinion, has reversed this judgment, holding that the question of plaintiff's negligence under the circumstances should have been submitted to the jury, and also the question of whether the proximate cause of the injury was not the mismanagement of the train. Judge Gray gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Judge Haight.

* * *

LIABILITY OF ORIGINAL INDORSER ON RENEWAL NOTE.—Before the maturity of a note given for money loaned, the Franklin National Bank sued Charles H. Parsons & Sons, the makers, to recover judgment for the money so loaned. With knowledge of these facts, J. Rodman Parsons, the indorser, on maturity of the note, indorsed another note in renewal of the first. In a suit by Edward M. Cutler, as assignee of the bank, against the indorser, on the renewal note, the Appellate Division, affirming the judgment below, in favor of the plaintiff, Justice Patterson, giving the opinion, holds that the renewal indorsement is a binding obligation, although no new consideration was given, and although, under other circumstances, the first note might have been canceled by the action of the bank in suing and obtaining judgment upon the original consideration.

* * *

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTED ACCOUNT.—A consignment of four bales of dry Russian calfskins was sent by the plaintiffs, Max Bernard and others, to the defendants, the Werner Company, on memorandum, as samples. The defendant, without authority, shipped them to its agent in France, where they were sold for $250.75. Mr. Bernard, one of the plaintiffs, called on defendant, and its manager told him what had been done. Bernard said the skins cost $367.98, and demanded that sum. Defendant disputed its liability for more than $250.75, which it claimed was the market value of the skins, and gave Bernard a check for that amount, upon the understanding that he should show it to his partner on his return to Boston, and if he and his partner concluded not to accept it in full payment the check should be returned. After consulting his partner Bernard wrote that they had concluded to keep the check, apply it on account, and sue for the balance. Defendant replied that plaintiffs must either return the check or consider the demand paid. Of this no notice was taken. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, Justice McAdam giving the opinion, has reversed a judgment of the City Court for the plaintiff for the claimed value of the skins, holding that as no price had been previously agreed on, the payment of a disputed account was a complete defense; that compromises are to be encouraged, because they promote peace, and that it was inadmissible to go behind the settlement to determine which of the parties was right.

IN A FLURRY OF SNOW

ONLY JUST ENOUGH TO MAKE A DISAGREEABLE DAY.

About Two Inches Fell, but It Caused Little Trouble to Traffic in the City—More, However, Is Promised.

A stiff northeasterly wind, laden with heavy snow, did its best yesterday to bring back the ills of the Street Cleaning Department at the very time when Col. Waring's laborers and the men of the snow contractor's force had made up their minds that the heavy work of the Winter was finished. Meanwhile the sleighbells on the avenues up town had a merrier jingle than ever, for every flake that fell lengthened in its small way the period of sleighing which is already longer than New York and its environs are accustomed to.

Broadway and the avenues, as well as many of the cross-town business streets, were clear of last week's snow yesterday when the storm began and the falling snow had the dampening effect of slow rain. The curbs and crossings were slushy, and the sidewalks slippery and wet. Underfoot it was one of the worst days of the season to be out.

From 4 o'clock until 8 the snowfall was heaviest, and the wind highest. Pedestrians with two or three blocks to walk reached the street cars and the elevated stations with damp snow clinging to their clothing and faces dripping with moisture. Shoppers in the retail district, on Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, labored under unusual difficulties. The sidewalks were slippery with wet snow, and the wind was strong enough to discourage attempts at protection with umbrellas.

The surface railway lines had little difficulty in keeping to the regular running schedule of cars during the early part of the day, but in the evening snow sweepers were impressed into service on all of the principal lines.

Several of the Brooklyn trolley lines put on their snow sweepers in the afternoon and sent them at work until a late hour. There was considerable trouble on Staten Island, where the Electric cars, on the Richmond Division, were stalled several hours.

About 9 o'clock the snow stopped falling, but the sky remained overcast. About two inches had then fallen. Threatening weather and probably more snow were predicted, with little variation in temperature, and severe gales on the coast.

At 6 o'clock last night Manager C. M. Furman of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, the city snow contractors, announced that the work of removing the snow which fell in last week's storm was completed. Three hundred thousand cubic yards of snow had been removed by the contractors, at a cost to the city of $125,000.

The ground hog, obedient to tradition, came forth from his hole yesterday, and declared himself as to the progress of the Winter. Long before the Weather Bureau was in vogue, and weather prophets were honored by the people, the ground hog set the fashion of forecasting the weather. Yesterday he awoke from his Winter sleep and revelled in the moist snow-laden wind all day long. That means that Winter is ended. The tradition runs that if he had come out of his hole in the morning and seen his shadow in the sunshine, he would have scurried back, and composed himself for six weeks more of sleep.

NEW WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

For Practicing It L. Rosenberg Lost His Pawnbroker's License.

The Mayor yesterday, after public hearing, suspended the pawnbroker's license of L. Rosenberg, 1,553 Second Avenue, and suggested that the charges against Rosenberg be submitted to the Grand Jury.

The charges against Rosenberg were made by the advisory council of the Pawnbrokers' Association. John McAleenan, representing the association, told the Mayor that its agents had found that Rosenberg pursued a novel method of making money. He sold tickets on pledges on which were marked fictitious loans. These bogus tickets were sold by "the man on the outside," who retained whatever he could get on the tickets as his own share of the profits.

Thus, if a loan for $10 was made on a watch which was left unredeemed, the bogus ticket called for a loan of $100. This the accomplice would sell for ten or more dollars, and the dupe would be out the amount he paid the capper and the amount he paid the pawnbroker, and would get for it all probably a cheap trinket of no value.

George Le Boutillier to Retire.

George Le Boutillier of Le Boutillier Brothers, 14 East Fourteenth Street, announces that he intends to retire from business, selling the stock at retail or to a successor. The house of Le Boutillier Brothers was founded in 1840, and had its first dry goods store at Canal Street and Broadway. Thomas Le Boutillier was the head of the house, and his brothers managed the branches in Philadelphia and Cincinnati. In 1869 the firm moved to Broadway and Fourteenth Street. Six years ago the business was moved to the present location, between Fifth Avenue and University Place.

George Le Boutillier, son of the founder, went in as a boy, and has been with the house nearly thirty years. He succeeded to the firm name upon his father's death, thirteen years ago.

"I want a little recreation," said Mr. Le Boutillier last evening. "I have not had a long vacation in all these years, and I think I have earned one."

Police Trials Without Decisions.

When Patrolman George P. Sheridan applied for promotion a few days ago his record was looked up, and it was found that he had been tried in April, 1894, for failing to arrest certain poolroom keepers, but no decision was rendered. With the papers were found complaints against two other policemen upon which trials had been held but no decision given. Commissioner Grant said he would read the evidence in the cases and decide them. He said there were several other cases left in a similar condition by the board of which Messrs. Martin, Sheehan, McLean, and McClave were members.

Saved Money, Lost Twelve Days.

The British ship Hereford, from Surinam, whose master, Capt. Fox, refused Jan. 20 to pay $200 for a tug which hailed him off Barnegat, arrived in port yesterday, being towed up the harbor by two tugs, for whose services he had to pay $175. Tugboat men yesterday were calling attention to the fact that the British skipper had saved $25 for towing, at the cost of being driven off the coast by the recent northwester and kept off for twelve days, at an expense of between $300 and $400.

The Schroeder Family Buried.

The bodies of Mrs. Richard Schroeder and her four children, who were smothered in the fire at 110 Newark Street, Hoboken, Saturday night, were buried from Parslow's morgue yesterday. Pastor Rudolph of the German Lutheran Church preached the sermon. The bodies of the mother and her three-months-old infant were in one coffin. There were four coffins, and they were driven to the Hoboken Cemetery in two hearses. The body of Mabel Mangles, who was burned in the other fire, has not been recovered.

Ammon and Eakins Separate.

The partnership between Robert A. Ammon and ex-Police Captain Joseph B. Eakins, under the style of Ammons, Eakins & Co., terminated on Monday. Ammon signed in liquidation and assumed all liabilities. He will continue what the firm termed a "banking and brokerage" business at 45 New Street. Eakins will conduct a "mining exchange" at 29 Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WRITING DESKS.

For the busy corner of boudoir or study, for the letter writer or the litterateur, our desks are equally desirable. There are elegant mahogany desks, small ones in Empire style, others with inlaid fronts. Some show handsome carvings, some are delicately inlaid, others are simply and plainly finished.

Now below factory prices to make room for new goods.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ALDERMEN TO MEET IVORY.

They Accepted an Invitation to Go Out with His Friends.

Arrangements have been completed for the reception of Edward J. Ivory, recently acquitted in England of the charge of dynamite conspiracy, who is due to arrive at this port to-day on the Majestic. Collector Kilbreth has given permission to the officers of the Irish National Alliance to take Ivory and his friends from the steamer at Quarantine. Former Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, Ivory's counsel, and Wynne, Smythe, and O'Rourke, three of his witnesses, are of the party.

The steamboat Laura M. Starin has been hired, and will leave the Battery with the Reception Committee and delegates of the Irish societies from Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Newark, at 10 A. M.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Schilling extended to the board an invitation to accompany the party on the Laura M. Starin. The invitation was accepted.

WANT A SLOW CABLE.

Working Men Would Force Traction Company to Buy Property.

At yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen a communication was received from the Building Assembly of the Knights of Labor urging that the Metropolitan Traction Company be compelled to purchase the property on the southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Broadway. They suggested that a power house situated at the point mentioned might result in the introduction of a slow cable at the curve. The letter was referred to the Railroad Committee.

A few bills contracted as a result of the visit of Li Hung Chang were referred to the Finance Committee.

Alderman Muh (Tammany) introduced a resolution calling upon the Legislative Committee of the Board of Aldermen to go to Albany and protest against the passage of the bill making the consent of the property owners necessary before permission be granted by the board for the establishment of newspaper booths upon the sidewalks. After some debate the resolution was adopted by a vote of 21 to 7.

SUIT FOR A REWARD.

Mr. Burden's Former Chef Claims It for Recovery of Jewels.

Jean Lucien Bayle has brought suit against Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden to recover the reward offered for the recovery of jewels stolen from their residence, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, on the night of Dec. 27, 1895. At the time of the robbery Bayle was employed by the Burdens as chef. He alleges that he gave information fastening the crime on Turner and Dunlap on April 3 or 4, 1896. Upon the strength of this information indictments were returned against Turner and Dunlap.

Bayle was discharged from his position when he claimed the reward. An action to recover the reward, brought last Summer in Newport, through some oversight was allowed to go by default, and costs were entered against Bayle. A house which he had bought in Newport was attached and afterward sold.

Louis P. Levy, lawyer for the plaintiff, speaking of the case, said: "The claim of the defense is that all of the jewels have not been recovered, and that the offer of the reward was so peculiarly worded that they could not be held liable to pay it. We are going to try and find out, for Mr. Burden's benefit, to whom he should pay the money, if he wants to pay it."

WESTERN UNION TAXES.

Not Much Money Involved in the Recent Supreme Court Decision.

George H. Fearons, general attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, said yesterday of the upholding by the Supreme Court of acts of States in assessing telegraph and express companies on their franchises:

"These suits have been pending a long time, and they were brought simply to test the law. No large sum was involved in our cases, which involved the validity of the laws of Ohio and Indiana. The amount was less than $100,000. In the Indiana case the action was brought by the United States Express Company to test the legality of the imposition of a penalty of 50 per cent. on unpaid taxes. The Western Union was made a formal party. The decision is understood to sustain the State law. In that case it will be necessary for corporations to pay more promptly than they may have done heretofore, or abide by the consequences and pay the additional penalty.

"In the Ohio case, the question was more important. Under the State law the State Assessors estimated our wire mileage, compared it with mileage of other States, and on this basis assumed that such a proportion of the capital stock of the corporation was subject to taxation in that State. The valuation of the property in the State did not enter into the calculation. We do not expect that the amount of the tax will be greatly increased, but we desired to know the law definitely. The fact is, we have been paying our taxes in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana on this basis for five years, and we shall simply continue to do so, now that the final decision is made."

Director John T. Terry of the Western Union Telegraph Company said that he estimated the amount of back taxes in Indiana at between $50,000 and $60,000.

Funds for Building the Cathedral.

Bishop Potter is at work upon the detailed plan of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine which is